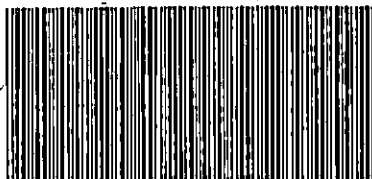


62- HQ-587-A

SECTION 4

SERIALS JUN9, 1968-JUN14, 1968



62-HQ-587-A-4

SECTION 4

JUNE 9: 1968-JUNE 14: 1968

FILED TO THIS FILE

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Class / Case #	Sub	Vol.	Serial #
0062 587	A	4	JUNE 9, 1968 JUNE 14, 1968

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INVESTIGATION

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Transfer-Call 421

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NEW FACTS IN

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Preview
Author: Einstoss & Torgerso
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: (U) KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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File

79 JUN 25 1968

62-587 A-
NOT RECORDED
29 JUN 25 1968

KENNEDY SLAYING

Hit by Third Bullet, Grand Jury Informed

BY RON EINSTOSS
and DIAL TORGERSON
Times Staff Writers

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan practiced, plotted and lay in wait to shoot Robert F. Kennedy, witnesses told a grand jury in testimony kept secret until Thursday.

And when he fired, he hit the senator with three bullets—not two, as reported earlier—the grand jury transcript disclosed.

One shot fatally wounded Kennedy in the brain. Two others struck a half-inch apart in his right armpit—apparently as his hands flew up, instinctively, across his face.

Sirhan stepped from the side of a "very good-looking girl" in a polka-dot dress and fired rapidly, "a very sick-looking smile on his face," from about three feet away, wit-

Twelve hours before, one man testified, he had seen the same man practicing rapid firing with the same gun on a San Gabriel Valley pistol range.

A half-hour before the crime, another said, Sirhan had been

waiting in the Ambassador kitchen—asking a kitchen porter nervously, three or four times, if Kennedy was expected to pass through the room.

Kennedy, followed by a throng of supporters and newsmen, left the Embassy Room stage where he had claimed victory in the June 4 California presidential primary—and, testimony revealed, was led by the hand by a hotel employee right to the spot where Sirhan was waiting.

Details of the testimony at last Friday's grand jury hearing became public record Thursday when it was filed in the county clerk's office.

Henry Adrian Carreon, a college student and playground director, said that when he saw a man he identified as Sirhan about noon June 4 at the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club, Sirhan had already fired 300 or 400 practice shots. He was standing amid empty shell casings, Carreon said.

His testimony indicated Sirhan

was practicing getting off his shots very rapidly. Carreon said he was at the range firing with a friend, David Montellano.

Episode at Range Described

"To the left of us," he said, "5 feet away, there was an individual shooting very rapidly on the range with a revolver. On the range you are supposed to shoot and pause, etc., etc. Usually the range officer goes up to the individual shooting in this manner and he will inform them that it's not supposed to be done . . ."

He said he and Montellano spoke to Sirhan. Asked twice, Sirhan identified his pistol as "an Iver Johnson," Carreon said.

Montellano, noticing that Sirhan had one box of bullets set aside from the others he was using, asked Sirhan if he were using "a special type bullet," Carreon said.

The bullets, Carreon said, are called "the mini-magnum."

"This type of bullet," Carreon said,

"when it penetrates an object usually tears and splits out into different directions, where the regular bullet of a .22-caliber goes in a hole, and when it goes into an object, it will come out the same size."

Sirhan was noncommittal about the bullets, he said.

The testimony relating to how many times Sen. Kennedy was shot began when Coroner Thomas Noguchi was asked:

"And would you tell us how many wounds there were?"

The coroner replied:

"A total of three gunshot wounds, sir."

Dr. Noguchi said the wound which killed the senator entered the right mastoid (behind the right ear), while the other two hit in the back of the right arm pit.

The latter two shots, according to the witness, would not have been fatal.

Q—"Doctor, as a result of your examination, did you come to an opinion as to the cause of death of Sen. Kennedy?"

A—"Yes. The cause of death was gunshot wound of the right mastoid, penetrating the brain."

Dr. Noguchi said powder burns on the surface of the edge of the right ear showed the wound to the head was inflicted at a "very, very close" range.

Q—"... Do you have an opinion as to the maximum distance the gun could have been from the senator and still have left powder burns?"

A—"... Allowing a variation, I don't think it will be more than 2 or 3 inches from the edge of the right ear."

Switch in Plans

Karl Uecker, assistant maitre d' at the hotel, said that plans for Kennedy to visit a crowd in another ballroom were changed "at the last minute" to call for

him to go to a news conference in the Colonial Room, by way of the kitchen.

Uecker was guiding Kennedy by the hand—the senator's right hand in Uecker's left—when, he said, "something rushed on my right side... then I heard the first shot, and Mr. Kennedy fell out of

my hand. I lost his hand. I looked for him, and I saw him falling down."

Uecker then grabbed Sirhan, and wrestled with him as other shots blasted into the corridor of the kitchen pantry, hitting five other persons. All survived.

Waiter Mentions Girl

Vincent Di Pierro, a student and part time waiter at the Ambassador, gave the grand jury which indicted Sirhan for murder a dramatic account of the shooting, of Sirhan's struggle to escape afterward—and of the good-looking girl he saw talking with Sirhan earlier.

She was wearing a polka dot dress, he said. It was on the basis of his testimony—and of a woman who told of seeing a woman in a dress of similar description run from the hotel—that police based an all-points bulletin for a young woman possibly involved in the case.

Di Pierro, speaking softly, told the 22-member panel that he was walking with Kennedy through the kitchen and was 5 feet away when they reached the pantry's ice-making machine. Said Di Pierro:

"It was there that I noticed there was a girl and the accused person standing on what is—what we call a tray stacker, where we had all the trays..."

He was asked what he noticed about Sirhan.

"The only reason I noticed him," he said, "there was a very good-looking

girl next to him. That was the only reason I looked over there. I looked at the girl and I noticed him—the reason I took note of him... He was grabbing on (to a pipe on the tray holder) with his left hand.

"I could not see his right hand; he looked as though he was clutching his stomach, as though somebody had elbowed him."

Tells of Gun

The next time he looked at Sirhan he was holding the gun, Di Pierro said.

"He kind of moved around Mr. Uecker," he said. "He kind of motioned around him and stuck the gun straight out. And nobody could move. It was—you were just frozen. You didn't know what to do."

On the first shot Kennedy "kind of reared back" and then began to fall, he said. "And when he stuck the gun (out)," he said of Sirhan, "he looked like he was on his tiptoes because he wasn't that tall."

What happened next?

"The suspect turned almost immediately, and after all the shots were fired, he was trying to escape... he tried very, very hard to get away. But Mr. Rafer Johnson and Mr. (Roosevelt) Grier and Mr. Uecker were all holding him against the stainless steel table.

"And people were trying—were hitting him and cursing at him, and it was utter confusion. I mean, everyone was trying to kill him.

"... I think it was Mr. Johnson who tried to get the gun."

Pressed for details of the girl in the polka-dot dress, Di Pierro said:

"I would never forget what she looked like because she had a very good-looking figure—and the dress was kind of

lousy... It looked like it was a white dress and it had either black or dark-purple polka dots on it.

"It kind of had—I don't know what they call it, but it's like—looked like a bib in the front, kind of went around like that."

Talked to Girl

As the girl and Sirhan stood together on the tray rack, before the shooting, "he looked as though he either talked to her or flirted with her, because she smiled," Di Pierro said.

"Together, they were both smiling.

"As he got down, he was smiling. In fact, the minute

the first two shots were fired, he still had a very sick-looking smile on his face.

"That's one thing—I can never forget that."

What did the girl look like?

"She had dark hair that was cut, I would say, just above the shoulders, just around in here. And it just kind of looked like it was messed up, at the time, I mean. She could have changed that—she could have come with curls. I don't know. It was just messed up at the time.

Short Nose Noted

"She had what looked like a short nose. She wasn't too—facially, she wasn't too pretty. She was not that pretty.

"And, like I say, figure—she had a very good figure."

He said that after the shooting he did not see her. He said he hadn't seen her before.

Authorities have questioned at least three young women who have stepped forward to identify themselves as having worn polka-dot costumes to the Kennedy affair the night of the killing. All were released after questioning. One officer said, "There may have been 20 girls

there in polka-dot dresses:

Kitchen Porter Heard

It was Jesus Perez, a kitchen porter, who told the grand jury of having seen Sirhan a half-hour prior to the shooting. He identified Sirhan from photographs as a man who had been next to a kitchen steam table.

"He asked me about three or four times if Mr. Kennedy (was) coming that way, coming through that way. And I answered, 'I don't know,' because, really, I don't know what way he comes."

First Sight Told

Perez was asked when he saw Sirhan first. It was, he said, about 11:45 p.m. "He was there in the steam table," he said, "getting some picture, doing something, standing there."

Policeman Arthur Placencia, the first officer to reach the kitchen after the shooting, said he went there answering a call that there was "some kind of difficulty or police problem" at the Ambassador.

"When we got to this area where we got the suspect, there were people holding this suspect down on top of this sheet metal table," he said.

The first thing he and his partner thought of, he said, was the safety of Sirhan. He said they pulled Grier and several

others off him and then "just started pushing" to force their way out of the room with the suspect. The crowd kept shouting, "He did it. He is the one that shot him."

But, said Placencia, "we didn't know who he had shot. We just knew he had shot somebody. All we knew was that he was a suspect."

He said as they were taking Sirhan from the scene, a man he later learned was Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh kept shouting, "We don't

want another Oswald. We don't want another Oswald."

En route to the Rampart Division station, Unruh rode with them, the officer said. He said he asked Unruh, "By the way, who did he shoot?"

He said Unruh replied,

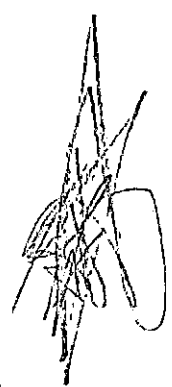
"Bobby Kennedy."

"And I said," Placencia said, "Oh."

"Then I looked at him and I said, 'By the way, who are you?' He said, 'Jesse Unruh.'"

During the daylong hearing before the grand jury, Dep. Dist. Attys. John E. Howard, Morio Fukuto and John W. Miner questioned 22 witnesses.

Although they had been subpoenaed, Johnson and Grier were excused because they were in New York attending the senator's funeral.





PORTER — Jesus Perez, who told grand jury of seeing Sirhan in hotel kitchen before shooting.



TESTIFIES — Henry Adrian Carreon, who told grand jury of seeing Sirhan Bishara Sirhan at a pistol range on June 4.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bullet Proof Shield Eyed For Sirhan

Sirhan B. Sirhan may sit in a bulletproof dock at his trial for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to prevent avenging of the senator's death.

The Los Angeles Times reported today that plans also are being considered to install bulletproof shielding in a corridor running from a jail cell to a courtroom in the Hall of Justice.

The security measures were deemed necessary to prevent an emotionally unstable person from trying to take revenge on Sirhan as did Jack Ruby after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

Sirhan was arraigned a week ago in a jail chapel under strict security. Newsmen were frisked of all objects except pencil and notebook. Even Superior Judge Arthur L. Alarcon was searched.

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Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen ✓ _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif.

KENSALT

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Metropolitan
Author:
Editor: Abe Greenberg
Title:

KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156

Classification:

Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

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BY JOAN SWEENEY

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--A LAST MINUTE CHANGE IN THE ROUTE TAKEN BY SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY AFTER HIS VICTORY SPEECH LED HIM TO THE PANTRY WHERE HE WAS FELLED BY AN ASSASSIN, GRAND JURY TESTIMONY REVEALED.

SIRHAN B. SIRHAN PRACTICED FIRING A .22 CALIBER PISTOL AT A TARGET RANGE, LITTERING THE GROUND WITH HUNDREDS OF SHELL CASINGS, 12 HOURS BEFORE THE SLAYING, A WITNESS SAID.

A DARK-HAIRED GIRL "WITH A VERY GOOD FIGURE" WEARING A POLKA DOT DRESS STOOD SMILING NEXT TO SIRHAN MOMENTS BEFORE HE AIMED A GUN INCHES AWAY FROM KENNEDY'S HEAD AND PULLED THE TRIGGER, ACCORDING TO ANOTHER WITNESS.

A WAITER STANDING A FEW FEET AWAY FROM THE SENATOR WHEN HE WAS SHOT SAID SIRHAN HAD "A SICK-LOOKING SMILE ON HIS FACE" AS HE FIRED THE FIRST TWO SHOTS.

THE 273-PAGE TRANSCRIPT OF THE SECRET GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS THAT ONE WEEK AGO RESULTED IN A FIRST-DEGREE MURDER INDICTMENT AGAINST THE 24-YEAR-OLD JORDANIAN IMMIGRANT WAS RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC THURSDAY. IT CONTAINED THE TESTIMONY OF 23 WITNESSES AND OTHER PERSONS INVESTIGATING THE SLAYING OF THE 42-YEAR-OLD SENATOR.

THE TRANSCRIPT DISCLOSED:

--KENNEDY WAS SHOT THREE TIMES, NOT TWICE AS BELIEVED EARLIER. THE FATAL BULLET PENETRATED HIS BRAIN. ANOTHER ENTERED HIS RIGHT ARMPIT, APPARENTLY AS HIS HANDS FLEW UP INSTINCTIVELY TO PROTECT HIS FACE. THE THIRD STRUCK A HALF INCH BELOW THE SECOND.

--POWDER BURNS INDICATED THE WEAPON WAS FIRED NOT MORE THAN TWO OR THREE INCHES FROM KENNEDY'S RIGHT EAR.

--THE CROWD AROUND THE MORTALLY WOUNDED SENATOR HIT AND CURSED AT THE ASSASSIN. "EVERYONE WAS TRYING TO KILL HIM."

KARL HECKER, ASSISTANT MAITRE D' AT THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL, ESCORTED KENNEDY FROM THE STAGE OF THE EMBASSY ROOM EARLY THAT WEDNESDAY MORNING AFTER THE SENATOR HAD DELIVERED A SPEECH BEFORE CHEERING SUPPORTERS CLAIMING VICTORY IN THE CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.

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HE SAID PLANS WERE CHANGED AT THE LAST MINUTE AND KENNEDY WAS TO GO TO A NEWS CONFERENCE IN THE COLONIAL ROOM BY WAY OF THE PANTRY. "HE WAS SUPPOSED TO--THE FIRST PLAN--WAS THAT HE WAS SUPPOSED TO GO DOWNSTAIRS, THE NEXT FLOOR, AND HE WAS SUPPOSED TO MAKE A SPEECH OVER THERE AND THEIR MINDS WERE CHANGED AT THE LAST MINUTE."

"WHEN I CAME OUT I JUST REMEMBER THAT SOMEBODY TOLD ME, 'TURN TO YOUR RIGHT--BRING HIM TOWARD THE COLONIAL ROOM'."

UECKER SAID HE BELIEVED THE ORDER WAS GIVEN BY UNO TIMANSON, MANAGER OF THE HOTEL'S FOOD AND BEVERAGE DEPARTMENT.

EDWARD MINASIAN, THE BANQUET CAPTAIN, SAID IT WAS DECIDED TO GO TO THE COLONIAL ROOM, WHERE PRESS HEADQUARTERS WERE SET UP.

"SO THE LAST MINUTE--IT COULDN'T HAVE LASTED MORE THAN 10 SECONDS OR SO--THE WHOLE PARTY DECIDED TO TURN RIGHT," HE TESTIFIED.

POLICE SAID AN ALL POINTS BULLETIN IS STILL OUT FOR THE MYSTERIOUS GIRL IN THE POLKA DOT DRESS REPORTED SEEN IN THE PANTRY BY SEVERAL WITNESSES TO THE SHOOTING.

VINCENT THOMAS DI PIERRO, A WAITER, TOLD THE GRAND JURY HE WAS FOUR TO SIX FEET AWAY FROM KENNEDY WHEN HE WAS SHOT. HE NOTICED SIRHAN AND THE GIRL STANDING ON A PLATFORM USED TO STACK OVAL TRAYS.

"HE LOOKED AS THOUGH HE EITHER TALKED TO HER OR FLIRTED WITH HER BECAUSE SHE SMILED," DI PIERRO SAID. "TOGETHER THEY WERE BOTH SMILING."

AS SIRHAN STEPPED DOWN THE FOUR INCHES FROM THE STAND TO THE FLOOR, "HE WAS SMILING. IN FACT, THE MINUTE THE FIRST TWO SHOTS WERE FIRED, HE STILL HAD A VERY SICK-LOOKING SMILE ON HIS FACE," THE WAITER SAID.

PRESSED FOR DETAILS ON THE GIRL, DI PIERRO SAID: "I WOULD NEVER FORGET WHAT SHE LOOKED LIKE BECAUSE SHE HAD A VERY GOOD-LOOKING FIGURE--AND THE DRESS WAS KIND OF LOUSY...IT LOOKED LIKE IT WAS A WHITE DRESS AND IT HAD EITHER BLACK OR DARK PURPLE POLKA DOTS ON IT."

DI PIERRO DID NOT SEE THE GIRL AFTER THE SHOOTING. DETECTIVES HAVE QUESTIONED THREE WOMEN WHO STEPPED FORWARD AND IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES AS BEING IN THE EMBASSY ROOM OF THE AMBASSADOR WEARING POLKA DOT DRESSES THE NIGHT OF THE VICTORY CELEBRATION. ALL WERE RELEASED.

HENRY A. CARREON, A PLAYGROUND DIRECTOR FOR THE LOS ANGELES CITY SCHOOLS, SAID HE SAW SIRHAN THE DAY BEFORE THE SLAYING AT A TARGET PRACTICE RANGE IN SAN GABRIEL.

HE SAID SIRHAN WAS SHOOTING "VERY RAPIDLY" WITH A .22 CALIBER PISTOL. HE ESTIMATED 300 TO 400 BULLET CASINGS WERE ON THE GROUND AROUND SIRHAN.

CARREON HAD COME TO THE RANGE WITH A FRIEND, DAVID MONTELLANO, AN EXPERT ON GUNS, AND SAID SIRHAN ASKED HIM:

"HOW DO YOU HOLD YOUR GUN TO GET BETTER ACCURACY BECAUSE THIS GUN DOESN'T HAVE A SIGHT ON IT? DO YOU HOLD IT SO THE FRONT PART IS DEFINITELY STRAIGHT AHEAD WITH IT OR DO YOU HOLD IT UP?"

CARREON SAID SIRHAN HAD A BOX OF AMMUNITION SET ASIDE WHICH CONTAINED "MINI-MAGNUM" BULLETS, A TYPE THAT SPLITS OUT IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS WHEN IT STRIKES AN OBJECT. 8.0000 X 1949

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE GRAND JURY TESTIMONY INCLUDED:

--IRA GOLDSTEIN, 19, A YOUNG NEWSMAN WOUNDED BY THE EIGHT SHOTS FIRED FROM THE PISTOL, SAID HE ASKED ETHEL KENNEDY HOW KENNEDY WAS. "HOW DARE YOU TALK TO MY HUSBAND THAT WAY," SHE SAID, AND SLAPPED HIM ACROSS THE FACE. GOLDSTEIN SAID HE TOLD HER HE WAS SORRY, THAT HE HAD BEEN SHOT TOO. MRS. KENNEDY TOLD HIM, "OH, I'M SORRY, HONEY," AND KISSED HIM.

JESUS PEREZ, A KITCHEN HELPER IN THE AMBASSADOR, SAID SIRHAN WAS IN THE PANTRY FOR ABOUT HALF AN HOUR BEFORE KENNEDY CAME IN. HE ASKED PEREZ THREE OR FOUR TIMES WHETHER KENNEDY WOULD COME THROUGH THE PANTRY.

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L.A. Grand Jury Releases Details Of Sirhan's Role

Kennedy Was Hit by 3 Bullets

By Ron Einstoss
and Dial Torgenson
Los Angeles Times

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Assailant Fired Rapidly

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 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
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 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 6-14-68

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"I would never forget what she looked like because she had a very good looking figure—and the dress was kind of lousy ... it looked like it was a white dress and it had either black or dark-purple dots on it."

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"That's one thing—I can never forget that."

What did the girl look like?

"She had dark hair that was cut, I would say, just above the shoulders, just around in here. And it just kind of looked like it was messed up ... she had what looked like a short nose. She wasn't too—facially, she wasn't too pretty. She was not that pretty."

"And, like I say, figure—she had a very good figure."

Authorities have questioned at least three young women who have stepped forward to



United Press International

SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN
... had 'sick-looking smile'

identify themselves as having worn polka dot costumes to the Kennedy affair the night of the shooting. All were released after questioning.

It was Jesus Perez, a kitchen porter, who told the grand jury of having seen Sirhan a half-hour before the shooting. "He asked me about three or four times if Mr. Kennedy coming that way, coming through that way. And I answered, 'I don't know,' because, really, I don't know what way he comes."

Policeman Arthur Placencia, the first officer to reach the kitchen after the shooting, said he went there answering a call that there was "some kind of difficulty or police problem" at the Ambassador.

"When we got to this area where we got the suspect, there were people holding this suspect down on top of this sheet metal table," he said.

He said they pulled Grier and several others off him and then "just started pushing" to force their way out of the room with the suspect. The crowd kept shouting, "He did it."

Other Sirhan Trips Reported

The State Department said yesterday it had no information that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the accused killer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, made two trips to the Middle East after he emigrated to the U.S. in 1957.

A story in the London Evening Standard yesterday said Sirhan had traveled to the Middle East in 1964 and 1966. This information varies from that obtained during the investigation into Sirhan's past after the Kennedy assassination.

"The information we presently have is that he came to the United States in 1957 with his family. So far as we have been able to check, there is no information he left or returned," a Department spokesman said.

[A spokesman for the U.S. Immigration and Naturaliza-

tion Service seconded this by declaring: "Our records show Sirhan came here in 1957 and has been here ever since."

[However, resident aliens, such as Sirhan, are given the form 151 "green card" for identification and can use it to leave the United States for periods up to a year without need of a re-entry permit.

[The Immigration Service says returning resident aliens are listed on ship and plane passenger manifests and they are asked to fill out re-entry slips on returning. Those familiar with the Immigration Service's paper work say the files often leave something to be desired.]

The Standard's story said an Arab government, which it did not name, had uncovered "startling new evidence" on the background of Sirhan.

The story said the Arab government records showed that

Sirhan came to the U.S. in 1948 when he was four and returned to Jordan in 1957 where he was married at the age of 13.

He returned to the U.S. in 1957 and his wife followed him three months later, the story said.

In 1964 he spent seven months in the Middle East, four of them in Damascus, Syria. The records do not show where he was for the remainder where he was for the remaining time, it was said.

He was reported to have spent even longer in the Middle East in 1966, including five months in Cairo, according to the story.

The story said the Arab government is convinced of the accuracy of its records and is sending its information to the FBI.

[The Los Angeles Times said the London paper story is "refuted" by personnel files

at Granja Vista del Rio Ranch in Corona, Calif., where Sirhan was employed from June 2, 1966 to the week ending Dec. 10, 1966.

[On Sept. 25, 1966, the Times reported, he fell from a horse he was exercising and sustained a head injury which later was the subject of court litigation in which he was awarded \$2000. Sirhan first sought medical treatment for the injury in early February, 1967.

[All these developments occurred during the time when the London report places Sirhan in the Middle East, the Times said.

[The Associated Press reported Mrs. John H. Weidner, wife of the owner of a health food store where Sirhan worked from September, 1967 to March, 1968, as saying Sirhan had told her he came to the United States as a baby.]



United Press International

SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN
... had 'sick-looking smile'

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DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Bishop ☒
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
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Rosen ☒
Sullivan _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

OKENSALT

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald A-10
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date JUN 14 1968

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**Sirhan May Get
 Bulletproof Cage**

LOS ANGELES, June 13 — A bulletproof partition or cubicle may be built in a courtroom to protect Sirhan Bishara Sirhan if he stands trial here for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the Los Angeles Times learned today.

The plans involve the additional possibility of constructing a bulletproof corridor from the cell to the courtroom.

Bulletproof docks for defendants have been used before. Nazi leader Adolf Eichmann, during his 1961 trial in Jerusalem, was enclosed by a box in the courtroom.

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 Times Herald A-11 _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
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 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Worker _____
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 The Wall Street Journal _____
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Date JUN 14 1968

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U.S. to Pay Expenses of RFK Burial

Associated Press

The Government will pay the normal funeral expenses of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy under a longstanding procedure applying to members who die in office, a Senate aide said yesterday.

The authority for payment is contained in a resolution adopted the day of Kennedy's death June 6. It provided for a committee to "arrange for and attend" the funeral.

The aide said major payments normally cover the cost of the casket and undertaking services. The aide said the committee does not anticipate submission of a bill for the expense of the special train that carried Sen. Kennedy's body from New York City to Washington.

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UPI-28

(KENNEDY)

LOS ANGELES--A HAND PICKED TEAM OF POLICEMEN ASSIGNED TO RUN DOWN EVERY LEAD IN THE ASSASSINATION OF SEN. KENNEDY HAS BEEN ORDERED TO TREAT THE QUESTION OF CONSPIRACY WITH AN "OPEN MIND."

"WE MUST BE READY FOR WHATEVER DIRECTION IT MIGHT GO," SAID DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF ROBERT HOUGHTON, WHO ANNOUNCED THE FORMATION OF THE SPECIAL 23-MAN UNIT.

THE DETERMINATION OF LOS ANGELES' LAW ENFORCEMENT ESTABLISHMENT TO AVOID THE TYPE OF CRITICISM THAT SURROUNDED THE INVESTIGATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S \$3-5 ! PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S DEATH BY DALLAS AUTHORITIES WAS UNDERSCORED BY DIST. ATTY. EVELLE J. YOUNGER.

"IF THERE ARE 10,000 LEADS AND WE CHECKED OUT 9,999 AND LET THE OTHER ONE GO, SOMEONE WOULD WRITE A BOOK ACCUSING US OF COVERING UP SOMETHING," YOUNGER SAID.

"UNIMPORTANT LEADS THAT MIGHT BE IGNORED IN OTHER CASES WILL BE CHECKED OUT. WE PLAN TO PRESENT IN OPEN COURT EVERY PIECE OF EVIDENCE ABOUT THIS CASE."

YOUNGER DISCLOSED THAT SIRHAN SIRHAN, ACCUSED KILLER OF THE NEW YORK SENATOR, WILL BE PROSECUTED BY A THREE MAN TASK FORCE FROM HIS STAFF, HEADED BY LYNN D. COMPTON, CHIEF DEPUT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

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FOR MR. TOLSON

79 JUN 17 1968

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Reagan Labels Kennedy Slaying Mideast 'Import'

**Society Is 'Sick' Only With
Grief, Anger, Governor
Tells Indiana GOP Group**

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Gov. Reagan Thursday night attributed the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to "the violence of war in the Middle East imported by an alien."

The chief executive of the state where Kennedy was killed declared:

"I for one find it unacceptable and worst than no answer at all to be told that all of us collectively are to blame and that ours is a sick society."

"Perhaps we are sick," he added. "We are sick with grief, sick with anger and sick of what has been allowed to go on in this nation for too long a time. The senator had been speaking of unity among our people, of healing our wounds with respect for law and order, instead of the kind of violence that has beset us. Let us continue that talk."

Reagan, considered a contender for the Republican presidential nomination, though unannounced, made his remarks at an Indiana GOP fund-raising dinner.

Reference to Ancestry Seen

He did not elaborate on his view of the cause of the killing, but clearly referred to the Jordanian ancestry of the man accused of the killing, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, and his reported hatred of Jews.

"It is time to get angry" at violence and disrespect for law and order, Reagan declared. He said the assassination of Robert Kennedy's brother, President John F. Kennedy, was done by one who embraced "the Godless philosophy of communism, and it was Communist violence he brought to our land."

Reagan referred there to the late Lee Harvey Oswald, identified by the Warren Commission as President Kennedy's killer. Oswald once lived in the Soviet Union.

"The shattering sound of his shots were still ringing in our ears," Reagan continued without elaboration, "when a policy decision was made to play down his Communist attachment lest we provoke the Soviet Union."

Old-Fashioned Idea Urged

It is time to return to the old-fashioned idea of punishment for the criminal, instead of treating him as "a patient made ill by the failure of society" the governor said.

"Permissiveness from cradle to crime is our philosophy, and what were once considered privileges are now recognized as rights, and first and foremost is the right to adjust any grievance by the nearest means at hand, be it rock, club or fire bomb."

Turning briefly to foreign policy, Reagan criticized corruption in the South Vietnamese government, and remarked:

"It is time to tell friend and foe alike; we are in Vietnam because it is in our national interest to be there and whether it offends friend or foe, we are going to do what has to be done beginning now."

Fearfulness Decried

Reagan said America has survived many trials, has no reason to be fearful now and "we should dismiss those in high places who have sounded the uncertain note."

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
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Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

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Classification:

Submitting Office: LA

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He also talked of the "forgotten man" in America:

"He holds the whole bureaucratic structure of government on his tired back and he works two and a half hours of each day just to pay its cost. . . . This forgotten American is black, he is white . . . He wants leadership that will restore his faith in government and perhaps in himself . . . He loves peace, but not at any price."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

23-Man Task Force Selected to Probe Kennedy's Murder

BY JERRY COHEN

Times Staff Writer

A select team of Los Angeles policemen, each "handpicked for his specialized skills," has been created to carry the major burden of the Robert F. Kennedy murder investigation, it was disclosed Thursday.

Its members include officers with "wide connections in Europe and Asia, plus men who, in the past, have developed military connections on the two continents."

The 23-man task force, headed by Capt. Hugh Brown, police homicide chief, also includes specialists on the political underground.

An equally elite legal squad was named Thursday by Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger to advise the investigative force, then later to prosecute the case against Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

Younger's Aide Heads Team

Its boss is Younger's top aide, Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. (Buck) Compton, onetime UCLA football hero and a conscientious prosecutor.

Creation of both special squads was announced at a press conference in the Police Building presided over by Younger, Dep. Police Chief Robert Houghton and U.S. Atty. Matt Byrne.

Later The Times obtained specific details about the nature and expectations of both units.

Selection of the police team, for instance, was unprecedented in departmental history, and its members were chosen from "the pick of the entire department."

An awareness of "the scope, magnitude and significance of this

case" dictated the precise selection process, said Houghton, who also is chief of detectives.

"Only those officers whose personal traits indicated complete dependability, ability to work with little supervision and flair for analyzing facts were chosen," he added.

"They were drawn from all police divisions. Five, in fact, are nondetectives, chosen for their specialized skills and experiences."

Preparedness Emphasized

The squad also includes a juvenile officer who specializes in narcotics—"because we simply don't know what we'll run into"—and a scientific investigation expert—"to correlate what we turn up in that area."

Houghton emphasized that inclusion of officers with European and Asian connections, plus political specialists, should not be misread by the public to indicate investigators now lean toward a conspiracy theory.

"We simply must be ready for whatever direction it might go," he said.

No Early Judgments

Since the fatal shooting nine days ago, investigators consistently have said that available evidence indicated it was the work of one man.

But Houghton said during the press conference that police will proceed with "an open mind" in that respect.

U.S. Atty. Byrne stressed, as he has before, that Justice Department agencies are not "preempting" the role of local law enforcement with their in-

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Miss Gandy	_____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Editor: Nick B. William
Title: KENSALT

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investigation.

Whatever they turn up, he said, will be designed to assist the LAPD in a cooperative venture.

For instance, he suggested, "if the investigation focuses on foreign travel, or activity outside Los Angeles, it might well be local authorities will call on the FBI for that information.

"Or, if there is need to trace the four \$100 bills found in the suspect's possession when he was arrested, the Secret Service might be best equipped to do that."

Asked if Interpol is cooperating in the massive investigation, Houghton declined comment, but said:

"Any agency involved in worldwide situations is bound to be concerned."

He also suggested that the local investigation "will receive the benefit of any worldwide investigative effort" that might be made.

Compton, in outlining the "four areas" of concentration that now claim the attention of investigators and prosecutors, noted that one was the effort to establish premeditation.

This, he said, "interrelates with establishing motive and mental background of the defendant."

Background Traced

Establishing premeditation, motive and mental background naturally will require tracing as much of the suspect's past activities as humanly possible, he added.

This could be interpreted to mean that the pretrial investigation could reach into the Mideast, from whence Sirhan, a Jordanian immigrant, came to the United States when he was 12.

Reports from the sirhan village in which he lived indicate his early family life was stormy and that, on more than one occasion, his father punished him with unusual severity.

Though Compton declined to indulge in such speculation, this early background certainly would figure in evaluating the suspect's mental stability.

The other two areas of concentration outlined by Compton were "the facts of the shooting itself" and "the big open end—the suspect's relationship with other people."

The facts of the shooting, he said, would involve such matters as ballistics studies "testimony of witnesses as to who fired the fatal shot."

"All this," he said, "is less simple than it seems because of the great crowd present at the time of the shooting, the confusion and because it was such an unprecedented thing to happen. But all of it will have to be laid out for the jury."

Special Help

Working on the special district attorney's squad with Compton will be Dep. Dist. Attys. John E. Howard and David Fitts.

Howard is chief of the special investigations division and until recently was Younger's adviser to the grand jury. Fitts is considered one of the office's ablest prosecutors.

But, Compton pointed out, the squad will have the entire district attorney's staff to draw upon, and it is the largest such unit in the nation.

"That's quite significant, the tremendous backup resources we have, men, gifted in every prosecu-

tive and investigative area," Compton said.

Police at 'Core'

Houghton also stressed the police team will be the "core" of a total departmental investigative effort.

The team was formed, he explained, because the "size and scope of the case obviously is beyond the scope of normal organizational structure."

Since the assassination, "literally hundreds" of Los Angeles policemen have had a role in the investigation, Houghton said.

With the formation of the special squad, the headquarters for the investigation will be switched from the Rampart Division to downtown.

Leads received and explored, leads received and still awaiting examination, he characterized as "numerous," obviously a euphemism to indicate they have run into the hundreds, maybe the thousands.

"The life span of the special squad will be complete only when every possible lead is exhausted. If I had to hazard a guess," said Houghton, "that would be between four and six months."

Both he and Younger emphasized "no lead, no piece of evidence," no matter how kooky, "will be overlooked."

"If there are 10,000 leads and we checked out 9,999 and let the other one go, someone would write a book accusing us of covering up something. Unimportant leads that might be ignored in other cases will be checked out. Then we plan to present in open court, every piece of evidence about this case."

Compton said later that to do otherwise would

invite "someone like (New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim) Garrison to come in four years later and say we didn't do this or that."

Worldwide Interest

"We are aware," said Younger, "that this is not just another criminal case in which Los Angeles is interested. We are aware the whole nation, even the whole world, is watching."

The three aides he named to his squad, he noted, have tried more than 200 homicide cases among them.

Houghton observed that the special police team averages 15 years, four months, departmental experience.

Experienced Officers

Capt. Brown, its operational chief, has been a policeman 24 years, head of homicide six.

Houghton said he was unable to estimate how many police man-hours already had been devoted to the investigation, but declared:

"In my memory, more investigative hours have been devoted to it than any other."

Compton has been a deputy district attorney since 1951, Howard since 1952 and Fitts since 1954.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Students for Kennedy Form Action Corps

BY DAVID ROE
Times Staff Writer

California Students for Kennedy has officially disbanded, organization officials announced Thursday.

Gary Townsend, co-chairman of Southern California Students for Kennedy, announced the formation of the Kennedy Action Corps, dedicated to "promoting the programs, policies, and ideas of Sen. Robert Kennedy."

The statement was issued simultaneously in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento and Fresno.

The new group's first project will be a door-to-door campaign to collect 500,000 signatures on a petition calling for strong gun-control legislation.

The petition will be presented Tuesday to the House Judiciary Committee in Washington, D.C.

The committee is meeting to reconsider its tie vote last Tuesday which blocked President Johnson's gun control bill from passing to the floor of the House.

The petition calls for a ban on all mail-order gun sales, registration of all guns in the United States, a ban on gun sales to persons younger than 18 and the requirement of a permit for all purchases of ammunition.

Townsend said that the new corps, which is open to all individuals interested in pursuing the late Sen. Kennedy's goals, will not now endorse any presidential candidate.

Townsend is a member of the California delegation to the Democratic National Convention pledged to Sen. Kennedy.

He did not rule out the possibility the corp's 10,000 members, formerly members of Students for Kennedy, might choose to support one of the Democratic candidates before the convention in August.

Students for Kennedy in Oregon also plans to disband and join the Kennedy Action Corps, Townsend said, and student organizations supporting Kennedy in Indiana and Nebraska are expected to follow suit.

Citizens for Gun Control, a Southern California group, will aid the corps in its campaign for strong gun control, Joel Tubenstein, its leader, said. It will conduct a statewide letter-writing campaign before Tuesday's meeting of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Tolson	
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Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Editor: Nick B. Williams
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Denies Sirhan Visited Middle East

A report in London that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, returned to the Middle East for extended visits in 1964 and 1966, was described Thursday as without foundation.

Wire service dispatches from London quoted the Evening Standard as saying that an unidentified Arab government had evidence of the alleged trips and was submitting the findings to the United States.

The paper's account was written by a free-lance correspondent.

But in Washington, State Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey said this country has no evidence to support the contention that Sirhan ever left the country, even briefly, after immigrating here.

Stories Conflict

The story contended that the Arab government's investigation disclosed:

—He was brought to this country when he was 4, in 1948, and not when he was 12, in 1957, as earlier reported.

—He returned to his native Jordan in 1957 and was married, at the age of 13, to Leila Yussef Mihael on June 27 in the Greek Orthodox Church of Es Salt, 15 miles west of Amman.

—He returned to this country later in 1957 and his bride followed three months afterward.

—In 1964 he spent seven months in the Middle East, four of them in Damascus and the other three at undisclosed locations.

—He went to Cairo five months in late 1966 and returned to the United States early in 1967.

This latter visit is refuted, however, by the personnel files at Granja Vista del Rio Ranch in Corona, where Sirhan was employed from June 2, 1966, to the week ending Dec. 10, 1966.

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20 JUN 25 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Plotting by Sirhan Indicated in Testimony to Grand Jury

Transcript Made Public; 3 Bullets Struck Kennedy

BY RON EINSTOSS
and DIAL TORGERSON
Times Staff Writers

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan practiced, plotted and lay in wait to shoot Robert F. Kennedy, it was indicated by County Grand Jury testimony made public Thursday.

And when he fired, he hit the senator with three bullets—not two, as reported earlier—the grand jury transcript disclosed.

One shot fatally wounded Kennedy in the brain. Two others struck a half-inch apart in his right armpit—apparently as his hands flew up, instinctively, across his face.

Sirhan stepped from the side of a "very good-looking girl" in a polka-dot dress and fired rapidly, "a very sick-looking smile on his face," from about three feet away, witnesses told the grand jury.

Rapid Firing Practice Cited

"Twelve hours before, one man testified, he had seen the same man practicing rapid firing with the same gun on a San Gabriel Valley pistol range.

A fireman told of seeing Sirhan follow Kennedy when he walked through the Ambassador kitchen on his way to a rally in the hotel's Embassy Room.

And a kitchen porter, ~~told how~~ Sirhan had waited in the kitchen, nervously asking the porter, three or four times, if Kennedy planned to exit via the same route.

Kennedy, followed by a throng of supporters and newsmen, left the Embassy Room stage where he had claimed victory in the June 4 California presidential primary—and, testimony revealed, was led by the hand by a hotel employee right to the spot where Sirhan was waiting.

Details of the testimony at last Friday's grand jury hearing, which resulted in Sirhan's indictment for the murder of Kennedy, became public record Thursday when the 273-page transcript was filed in the county clerk's office.

Identified at Gun Club

Henry Adrian Carreon, a college student and playground director, said that when he saw a man he identified as Sirhan about noon June 4 at the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club, Sirhan had already fired 300 or 400 practice shots. He was standing amid empty shell casings, Carreon said.

His testimony indicated Sirhan was practicing getting off his shots very rapidly. Carreon said he was at the range firing with a friend, David Montellano.

"To the left of us," he said, "5 feet away, there was an individual shooting very rapidly on the range with a revolver. On the range you are supposed to shoot and pause, etc., etc. Usually the range officer goes up to the individual shooting in this manner and he will inform them that it's not supposed to be done."

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Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	_____
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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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He said he and Montellano spoke to Sirhan. Asked twice, Sirhan

identified his pistol as "an Ivor Johnson," Carreon said.

Montellano, noticing that Sirhan had one box of bullets set aside from the others he was using, asked Sirhan if he were using "a special type bullet," Carreon said.

The bullets, Carreon said, are called "the mini-magnum."

"This type of bullet," Carreon said, "when it penetrates an object usually tears and splits out into different directions, where the regular bullet of a .22-caliber goes in a hole, and when it goes into an object, it will come out the same size."

Sirhan was noncommittal about the bullets, he said.

Another witness, officer Albin S. Hegge, testified that in a car parked near the Ambassador—and registered to Sirhan—he found an ammunition box labeled ".22-caliber, long rifle, high velocity mini-magnum."

The testimony relating to how many times Sen. Kennedy was shot began when Coroner Thomas Noguchi was asked:

"And would you tell us how many wounds there were?"

The coroner replied:

"A total of three gunshot wounds, sir."

Describes Wounds

(After the autopsy, Dr. Noguchi told newsmen that the examination disclosed two bullet wounds, one in the head, the other in the right armpit.)

Dr. Noguchi said the wound which killed the senator entered the right mastoid (behind the right ear), while the other two hit in the back of the right armpit.

The latter two shots, according to the witness, would not have been fatal.



TESTIFIES — Henry Adrian Carreon, who told grand jury of seeing Sirhan Bishara Sirhan at a pistol range on June 4.

Times photo

Question — "Doctor, as a result of your examination, did you come to an opinion as to the cause of death of Sen. Kennedy?"

Answer — "Yes. The cause of death was gunshot wound to the right mastoid, penetrating the brain."

Dr. Noguchi said powder burns on the surface of the edge of the right ear showed the wound to the head was inflicted at a "very, very close" range.

Q.—"... Do you have an opinion as to the maximum distance the gun could have been from the senator and still have left powder burns?"

A.—"... Allowing a variation, I don't think it will be more than 2 or 3 inches from the edge of the right ear."

(Eyewitnesses testified, however, that the gunman opened fire from about a yard away from Kennedy.)

Switch in Plans

Karl Uecker, assistant maître d' at the hotel, said that plans for Kennedy to visit a crowd in another ballroom were changed "at the last minute" to call for him to go to a news conference in the Colonial

Room, by way of the kitchen.

Uecker was guiding Kennedy by the hand—the senator's right hand in Uecker's left—when, he said, "something rushed on my right side... then I heard the first shot, and Mr. Kennedy fell out of my hand. I lost his hand. I looked for him, and I saw him falling down."

Uecker then grabbed Sirhan, and wrestled with him as other shots blasted into the corridor of the kitchen pantry, hitting five other persons. All survived.

Vincent Di Pierro, a student and part time waiter at the Ambassador, gave the grand jury a dramatic account of the shooting, of Sirhan's struggle to escape afterward—and of the good-looking girl he saw talking with Sirhan earlier.

She was wearing a polka dot dress, he said. It was on the basis of his testimony—and of a woman who told of seeing a woman in a dress of similar description run from the hotel—that police based an all-points bulletin for a young woman possibly involved in the case.

Di Pierro, speaking softly, told the 22-member panel that he was walking with Kennedy through the kitchen and was 5 feet away when they reached the pantry's ice-making machine. Said Di Pierro:

"It was there that I noticed there was a girl and the accused person standing on what is—what we call a tray stacker, where we had all the trays

He was asked what he noticed about Sirhan.

"The only reason I noticed him," he said, "there was a very good-looking girl next to him. That was the only reason I looked over there. I looked at the girl and I noticed him—the reason I took note of

him... He was grabbing on (to a pipe on the tray holder) with his left hand.

"I could not see his right hand; he looked as though he was clutching his stomach, as though somebody had elbowed him."

Tells of Gun

The next time he looked at Sirhan he was holding the gun, Di Pierro said.

"He kind of moved around Mr. Uecker," he said. "He kind of motioned around him and stuck the gun straight out. And nobody could move. It was—you were just frozen. You didn't know what to do."

On the first shot Kennedy "kind of reared back" and then began to fall, he said. "And when he stuck the gun (out)," he said of Sirhan, "he looked like he was on his tiptoes because he wasn't that tall."

What happened next?

"The suspect turned almost immediately, and after all the shots were fired, he was trying to escape... he tried very, very hard to get away. But Mr. Rafer Johnson and Mr. (Roosevelt) Grier and Mr. Uecker were all holding him against the stainless steel table.

"And people were trying—were hitting him and cursing at him, and it was utter confusion. I mean, everyone was trying to kill him.

"... I think it was Mr. Johnson who tried to get the gun."

"Pressed for details of the girl in the polka-dot dress, Di Pierro said:

"I would never forget what she looked like because she had a very good-looking figure—and the dress was kind of lousy . . . It looked like it was a white dress and it had either black or dark-purple polka dots on it.

"It kind of had—I don't know what they call it, but it's like—looked like a bib in the front, kind of went around like that."

Talked to Girl

As the girl and Sirhan stood together on the tray rack, before the shooting, "he looked as though he either talked to her or flirted with her, because she smiled," Di Pierro said.

"Together, they were both smiling.

"As he got down, he was smiling. In fact, the minute the first two shots were fired, he still had a very sick-looking smile on his face.

"That's one thing—I can never forget that."

What did the girl look like?

"She had dark hair that was cut, I would say, just above the shoulders, just around in here. And it just kind of looked like it was messed up, at the time, I mean. She could have changed that—she could have come with curls. I don't know. It was just messed up at the time.

"She had what looked like a short nose. She wasn't too—facially, she wasn't too pretty. She was not that pretty.

"And, like I say, figure—she had a very good figure."

He said that after the shooting he did not see

to reach the kitchen after the shooting, said he went there answering a call that there was "some kind of difficulty or police problem" at the Ambassador.

"When we got to this area where we got the suspect, there were people holding this suspect down on top of this sheet metal table," he said.

The first thing he and his partner thought of, he said, was the safety of Sirhan. He said they pulled Grier and several others off him and then "just started pushing" to force their way out of the room with the suspect. The crowd kept shouting, "He did it. He is the one that shot him."

Shot Somebody

But, said Placencia, "we didn't know who he had shot. We just knew he had shot somebody. All we knew was that he was a suspect."

He said as they were taking Sirhan from the scene, a man he later learned was Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh kept shouting, "We don't want another Oswald. We don't want another Oswald."

En route to the Rampart Division station, Unruh rode with them, the officer said. He said he asked Unruh, "By the way, who did he shoot?"

He said Unruh replied: "Bobby Kennedy."

"And I said," Placencia went on, "Oh."

"Then I looked at him and I said, 'By the way, who are you?' He said, 'Jesse Unruh.'"

During the daylong hearing before the grand jury, Dep. Dist. Attys. John E. Howard, Morio Fukuto and John W. Miner questioned 23 witnesses.

Although they had been subpoenaed, Johnson and Grier were excused because they were in New York attending the senator's funeral.

Fireman Harold Burba said that he was seated in the Ambassador kitchen late June 4 when the senator and his party arrived for Kennedy's victory speech in the hotel's Embassy Room. Following Kennedy was Sirhan, he said.

Took Picture

" . . . This person (Sirhan) followed the senator in when he arrived," testified Burba. "I couldn't say how far back. But he was in the group that walked in with the senator."

Sirhan seemed to be carrying a rolled-up poster, possibly a campaign poster, as he passed, Burba added.

Burba, a photographer assigned to fire-prevention duties, was still in the kitchen a half-hour later when the shots were fired. He took a picture of a struggle, not realizing until later that the suspect being subdued by Kennedy aides was the bushy-haired man he had seen earlier.

Edward Minasian, a banquet captain at the Ambassador, said that he thought that after Kennedy

dy left the Embassy Room stage he was going to go downstairs to the Ambassador Ballroom to address another throng of campaign workers who hadn't been able to get into the Embassy Room.

"Instead," he told the jurors, "it seemed to me there was a suggestion with several other people about going into the newsroom (the Colonial Room, set up election night as a facility for the press) for an interview.

Film Wanted in East

"Because of the lateness of the hour, they wanted to get some film back to the East.

"So at the last minute it (the discussion of the change in plans) couldn't have lasted more than 10 seconds or so—it was decided to turn right. The whole party, the Kennedy party, decided to go to the Colonial Room at this time."

Another witness, Irwin Neal Stroll, a 17-year-old Kennedy volunteer worker, who testified from a wheelchair, told how he "got in front of Mrs. Kennedy by accident" going into the kitchen—and was hit by a bullet as he pushed her to safety.

"We went in the door," he testified, "and all of a sudden the procession stopped and it was like firecrackers, just pop, pop, pop all over the place—and smoke—and, well, I did this, I pushed Mrs. Kennedy, just a reaction.

Saw Mrs. Kennedy

"I turned around and saw Mrs. Kennedy on the floor with Roosevelt Grier covering her.

"It was like a swarm of people pushing me out of the room. I went out the podium door. I said, 'God, I'm shot!'"

The blow of the bullet striking him in the left leg was "like someone kicking me in the shins," he said.

Ira Goldstein, 19, a newsman, who was also wounded, said he thought the sound of the shots were "balloons popping."

Goldstein testified:

"I stepped over Irwin

Stroll, who was just hit. Next, I was barely skinned by a bullet. I was just barely skinned by the third or fourth bullet. I could feel the air go through. It didn't hit me. (The bullet put a hole in his pants.)

"Then the fifth or sixth bullet did make contact . . . in the left thigh . . . Then I staggered over to a chair . . .

"And the first thing I said, was, 'How is Sen. Kennedy? What happened to him?'"

"And this woman walked by, and she said to me, 'How dare you talk about my husband that way,' and she slapped me across the face.

"And I said, 'I am sorry, lady, but I was shot, too. I'd like to know how the senator was—or, is.'"

"And she said, 'Oh, I am sorry, honey,' and kissed me. This was Mrs. Ethel Kennedy.

"At that time she was not in tears. She was a little hysterical, though. But she wasn't crying."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PLAN STUDIED TO USE BULLETPROOF DOCK FOR SIRHAN

A bulletproof defendant's dock may be built in a courtroom to protect Sirhan Bishara Sirhan if he stands trial in Los Angeles for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, The Times learned Thursday.

Plans also are being considered to install bulletproof shielding along the corridor from a jail cell to a courtroom in the Hall of Justice.

These are some of the extra security measures officials believe are needed to prevent any emotionally upset person from trying to avenge Kennedy's slaying as Jack Ruby did after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Ruby shot and killed Lee Harvey Oswald, the President's slayer, as he was being transferred from the city jail to the county jail in Dallas.

A precedent for building a courtroom cubicle was set in the 1961 trial in Jerusalem of Nazi leader Adolf Eichmann. He sat in a partially enclosed dock constructed of bulletproof glass and steel.

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Miss Holmes	_____
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I-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: 0 KENSALT

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Submitting Office: LA

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bradley Demands Council Probe of Receiving Hospital

A City Council investigation of Central Receiving Hospital operating procedures, based upon "imperfections" reportedly "exposed" in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was demanded Thursday by Councilman Thomas Bradley.

Bradley, in a motion, called for an inquiry by the Governmental Efficiency and Public Health and Welfare Committees as the council debated transferring the hospital's ambulance service to the fire department.

Bradley said the investigation should determine "what charges can be made to insure more effective protection for patients requiring emergency hospital care."

Charges Imperfections

"The tragic assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy once again exposed in a dramatic fashion the imperfections in the operating procedures at the receiving hospital," the councilman declared.

The New York senator, who was fatally wounded at the Ambassador early on the morning of June 5, was taken to Central Receiving Hospital as a routine matter although gravely wounded, Bradley declared.

This was done, as it is for other patients in similar conditions, the councilman said, "even though it is obvious that the hospital did not have a full complement of equipment and services such as X-ray, blood transfusion equipment, experienced surgeons and the like."

Wanted Better Facilities

The effect, Bradley said, was to have Kennedy moved to another hospital "where a full range of medical facilities was available."

But, he noted, the transfer to Good Samaritan Hospital resulted "in a delay of one hour or more."

Meanwhile, Dr. M. X. Anderson, superintendent of the receiving hospitals, made public a telegram from the Hospital Council of Southern California commending him and his staff for the "exemplary manner in which the city ambulance and receiving hospital personnel responded in the recent crisis involving Sen Kennedy."

Dr. Anderson said the wire from John B. Brewer, council executive director, noted that the council has "reported with pride the amazing speed of the action of your department to the American Hospital Assn."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
 Edition: Home
 Author:
 Editor: Nick B. Williams
 Title:

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 or 56-156
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CARL T. ROWAN

A-13

Grief Masks Realities in

Kennedy Assassination

In his moving eulogy to his brother, Senator Edward (Ted) Kennedy urged mourners not to make Sen. Robert F. Kennedy larger in death than he was in life.

But Arthur Schlesinger and a few others seem determined to do just that — and in a way that could deepen the very malaise that has caused so much violence and death in this country.

Schlesinger would have the nation believe that, with Robert Kennedy dead, there is no one on the political scene worthy of his support (and thus, he implies, no one worthy of the public's support).

Schlesinger sees Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey as lacking the "strength" and Sen. Eugene McCarthy as lacking the "generosity" to make a worthy president — thus Schlesinger's feeling that he might have to forgo politics and sit in lonely despair for the nation.

A columnist who in early April saw Humphrey as having "the most creative mind to come out of the Senate in a generation" now sees him as part of the old guard of American politics and laments the likelihood that the country may have to choose between Nixon and Humphrey.

There are many legitimate reasons to feel depressed over Sen. Kennedy's death. We deplore the fact that he fell victim to a political assassination. We agonize over the loss of his influence on his party. We feel robbed that a gunman has silenced a voice that articulated clearly and beautifully the hopes and aspirations of America's hungry and harassed.

But we cannot afford to let grief and emotionalism blind us to reality and cause us to talk as though it had been written in the stars that Kennedy was the last best hope of this nation.

The reality is that even had he lived Kennedy probably would have lost the nomination to Humphrey.

The reality is that there was no overwhelmingly popular mandate that was certain to sweep Kennedy into the White House next January. He had recently lost the Oregon primary. He did win California by only a narrow margin over McCarthy — 46 percent to 42 percent.

Kennedy clearly had the admiration and trust of the poor people, the Negroes, the other minorities, to an extent unapproached by the other candidates. Yet, he was not the only voice speaking in behalf of those who bear the burdens of poverty and discrimination. Lyndon Johnson has spoken with equal fervor and conviction, and has turned his words into effective deeds, but Johnson's "image" is shadowed by a Southern drawl and an inability of part of the population to think of anything but Vietnam when his name is mentioned. Humphrey's record as a friend of the Negro and the poor is unexcelled by that of any man in public life, but he is handicapped by the fact that as vice-president he has been

in political eclipse, and by not entering the primaries he denied himself the highly-publicized platforms from which to renew his liberal, humanitarian credentials.

Perhaps Robert Kennedy was far more generous than his detractors ever let the public understand. But there is no shortage of generous men in America. It is hard, indeed, to understand why Schlesinger accused McCarthy of lack of generosity — unless he was thinking of the Minnesota Senator's refusal to bow out of the Presidential race and throw his support to Senator Kennedy.

The removal of Kennedy as a candidate does not mean, as some people suggest, that "Nixon is now certain to win." The fact is that the polls showed Humphrey running better against Nixon than Kennedy.

However deep our sadness over the murder of Senator Kennedy, it is not right to seek to glorify him by demeaning the qualities of good, faithful, courageous men whom he has left behind.

There can be no doubt that

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Tele. Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

Kennedy's presence would have meant added challenge this summer, added vibrancy and excitement in the Democratic convention.

But all yearnings for peace, in Vietnam or elsewhere, and all fervent concern for brightening the lives of America's pitiful and poor, did not die with Kennedy.

American public life is grievously diminished by the senator's death. But the machinery of government will go on, oiled by an abundant measure of wisdom and idealism. It does not deepen the nation's tribute to the senator, nor does it serve the nation, for his political allies to suggest otherwise.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington) A-13
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

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Claim Disputed

Unrecorded Travel By Sirhan Reported

Reuters

The State Department said yesterday it had no information that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the accused killer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, made two trips to the Middle East after he emigrated to the U.S. in 1957.

A story in the London Evening Standard yesterday said Sirhan had traveled to the Middle East in 1964 and 1966. This information, varies from that obtained during the investigation into Sirhan's past after the Kennedy assassination.

"The information we presently have is that he came to the United States in 1957 with his family. So far as we have been able to check, there is no information he left or returned," a Department spokesman said.

A spokesman for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service seconded this by declaring: "Our records show Sirhan came here in 1957 and has been here ever since."

[However, resident aliens, such as Sirhan, are given the form 151 "green card" for identification, and can use it to leave the United States for periods up to a year without need of a re-entry permit.

[The Immigration Service says returning resident aliens are listed on ship and plane passenger manifests and they are asked to fill out re-entry slips on returning. Those familiar with the Immigration Service's paper work say

the files often leave something to be desired.]

The Standard's story said an Arab government, which it did not name, had uncovered "startling new evidence" on the background of Sirhan.

The story said the Arab government records showed that Sirhan came to the U.S. in 1948 when he was four and returned to Jordan in 1957 where he was married at the age of 13.

He returned to the U.S. in 1957 and his wife followed him three months later, the story said.

In 1964 he spent seven months in the Middle East, four of them in Damascus, Syria. The records do not show where he was for the remainder where he was for the remainder.

He was reported to have spent even longer in the Middle East, in 1966, including five months in Cairo, according to the story.

The story said the Arab government is convinced of the accuracy of its records and is sending its information to the FBI.

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 People's World _____

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UPI-132

ADD KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, LOS ANGELES (UPI-115)
 KARL UECKER TOLD THE GRAND JURY HE WAS HOLDING KENNEDY BY THE HAND, ESCORTING HIM FROM THE HOTEL, WHEN THE SHOTS WERE FIRED. SHE SAID HE FELT "SOMETHING RUSHED BY MY RIGHT SIDE..."

"THEN I HEARD THE FIRST SHOT FIRED AND THE SECOND SHOT RIGHT AFTER THAT, AND MR. KENNEDY FELL OUT OF MY HAND. I LOST HIS HAND. I LOOKED FOR HIM AND I SAW HIM FALLING DOWN. AND I TURNED AROUND AGAIN, AND I SAW THE MAN-RIGHT, STANDING NEXT TO ME."

UECKER GRABBED THE GUNMAN'S ARM.

"WHILE I WAS HOLDING THE HAND WHERE HE HAD THE GUN IN, I WAS TRYING TO GET THE POINT OF THE GUN AS FAR AS I COULD AWAY FROM THE PART WHERE MR. KENNEDY WAS LYING. FROM THE LEFT SIDE, I WAS TRYING TO PUSH THE GUN AWAY TO THE RIGHT SIDE WHERE I DIDN'T SEE TOO MANY PEOPLE, WHILE HE WAS STILL SHOOTING."

UECKER WAS SHOWN PICTURES OF SIRHAN AND ASKED IF HE WAS THE MAN UECKER GRABBED.

THE WITNESS REPLIED, "DEFINITELY IS."

ASKED IF HE WAS THE ONLY ONE THAT WAS DOING THE SHOOTING, UECKER REPLIED, "RIGHT."

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UPI-138

ADD KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, LOS ANGELES

THE TESTIMONY WAS GIVEN IN SECRET LAST FRIDAY PRIOR TO THE GRAND JURY'S RETURNING OF A INDICTMENT AGAINST SIRHAN CHARGING HIM WITH KENNEDY'S MURDER AND FIVE COUNTS OF ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT MURDER IN THE WOUNDING OF FIVE OTHER PERSONS.

THE 275-PAGE TRANSCRIPT OF THE TESTIMONY TAKEN FROM THE 22 WITNESSES WHO APPEARED BEFORE THE JURY WAS NOT RELEASED UNTIL TODAY.
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The Sirhans: A Lonely Family

By Yuval Elizur **A-3**

Special to The Washington Post

JERUSALEM—The family of Sirhan Sirhan, the man accused of assassinating Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was a lonely one with few intimate friends, according to Anton Jasir, a family friend.

In an interview, Jasir, a prominent East Jerusalem attorney, said he had handled several legal actions that the father, Beshara Salameh Sirhan, brought against his neighbors. These mainly concerned property in the village of Taibeh, where the elder Sirhan lives.

Beshara Sirhan is a man always ready to fight for his rights, the lawyer said. He was the sole heir of his father and now owns two houses in the village, and some large olive groves. The house he lives in now was built only recently, when Sirhan came back from America the second time. The rest of the family has lived in the United States since 1957.

Jasir recalled that the Sirhan family was secretive and that visitors to their home

were not welcome, unless invited.

Sirhan, Sirhan, the suspect in the Kennedy slaying, was a quiet boy, according to Jasir. The elder Sirhan also is gentle and courteous, the lawyer said, but he can fly into a rage when he feels his rights are being violated.

Meanwhile, the elder Sirhan has asked Israeli authorities to help him prepare for his forthcoming trip to the United States. No difficulties are expected.

However, some Israeli officials have expressed apprehension lest Sirhan's trip be exploited by Arab groups for propaganda purposes.

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The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald **A-3** _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
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OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE GRAND JURY TESTIMONY INCLUDED:

--JESUS PEREZ, A KITCHEN HELPER IN THE AMBASSADOR, SAID SIRHAN WAS IN THE KITCHEN FOR ABOUT HALF AN HOUR BEFORE KENNEDY ENTERED AND THAT HE ASKED PEREZ THREE OR FOUR TIMES WHETHER KENNEDY WAS COMING THAT WAY. PEREZ SAID HE TOLD HIM HE DID NOT KNOW.

--IRA GOLDSTEIN, 19, A YOUNG REPORTER WHO WAS WOUNDED BY THE SAME FUSILLADE, SAID THAT WHEN HE ASKED HOW KENNEDY WAS, ETHEL KENNEDY SAID "HOW DARE YOU TALK ABOUT MY HUSBAND THAT WAY" AND SLAPPED HIM ACROSS THE FACE. GOLDSTEIN SAID HE TOLD HER HE WAS SORRY, THAT HE HAD BEEN SHOT, TOO, AND MRS. KENNEDY SAID "OH I'M SORRY, HONEY" AND KISSED HIM."

--TWO POLICE OFFICERS WHO DRAGGED SIRHAN TO THEIR PATROL CAR LOOKED UP TO FIND CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY SPEAKER JESSE UNRUH IN THE CAR WITH THEM. UNRUH WAS SAID TO HAVE "KEPT HOLLERING 'WE DON'T WANT ANOTHER OSWALD, WE DON'T WANT ANOTHER OSWALD.'"

THE OFFICER SAID HE ASKED UNRUH, "BY THE WAY, WHO DID HE SHOOT?" UNRUH SAID "BOBBY KENNEDY" AND THE OFFICER SAID "OH."

--IN SIRHAN'S POCKETS OFFICERS FOUND FOUR \$100 BILLS, ONE \$5 BILL, FOUR \$1 BILLS, SOME CHANGE, TWO NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS, A KEY, TWO UNUSED .22 CALIBER BULLETS AND A PIECE OF PAPER ON WHICH WAS WRITTEN A KENNEDY CHEER.

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RFK Family Asked Thorough Autopsy¹⁷

LOS ANGELES, June 12 (UPI)—More than 12 hours before Sen. Robert F. Kennedy died, family told officials here they wanted a thorough autopsy performed to avoid the kind of controversy that surrounded the death of President John F. Kennedy.

District Attorney Evelle J. Younger revealed today that members of the Kennedy family knew he was dying and met with Dr. Thomas Noguchi, the County Coroner for more than two hours shortly after the Senator underwent surgery at Good Samaritan Hospital June 5.

"The Kennedy family wanted it made clear that a complete autopsy be made," Younger said.

"They did not want a recur-

rence of the muddled investigation in Dallas when President John F. Kennedy was slain in 1963," Younger said. He added, "They knew, and we know, that there will be magazine articles and books written on what happened here. We want to prevent all the inaccuracies that we can."

Younger said attorney Paul Ziffren, former Kennedy aide Edwin Guthman, and former Assistant Attorney General Norbert Schlei represented the Kennedys at an autopsy discussion in Younger's office.

Younger said as a result of the meeting the seven-hour autopsy was probably the most complete and meticulous ever performed here.

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The Washington Post Times Herald A-7
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 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date JUN 13 1968

62-582-A-
 NOT RECORDED
 20 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

Story of THE Gun

How RFK Death Weapon Was Traced

By MARY ELLEN LEARY

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 13 — Luck and California's gun-registration law are credited by California authorities for the quick trace made on the gun that killed Sen. Robert F. Kennedy last week in Los Angeles.

It took just 75 seconds after a policeman gave the gun's serial number to his district office for Los Angeles police headquarters to learn who first bought the .22 caliber eight-shot Iver Johnson revolver Aug. 10, 1965 during the panic that followed the Watts riots.

Nine hours later, by mid-day June 5, police had the complete history of the gun. The trace began with Alhambra resident Albert Leslie Hertz who bought it at a Pasadena sporting goods store for his wife's protection. A year ago, she gave it to her married daughter, Mrs. Dana Westlake. Last Christmas Mrs. Westlake decided she "didn't want it around the house" and gave it to a mechanically minded young neighbor, George Erhard. And only a few weeks ago, Ma Erhard sold it to a fellow worker at a Pasadena department store. That fellow worker, known as "Joe," was Munir Sirhan, older brother of Sirhan Sirhan.

MORE THAN LUCK

But more than luck concocted the system which made the record available.

This lies in police reliance on California's famed CII — Criminal Identification and Investigation Bureau. This central state information agency, part of the attorney general's office, is next only to the FBI in extensive record-keeping.

It is so heavily used that Los Angeles maintains a "hot line" to its computer center at Sacramento and averages 250 to 300 requests daily to identify guns, criminals, stolen property or "M.O." (mode of operation).

The query concerning the gun used in the Kennedy assassination was fed into the computer at 3 a.m. and the answer reported seconds later to the waiting policeman.

Among all the files this office

Who's to Choose Sirhan's Lawyer?

LOS ANGELES, June 13 (UPI)—Sirhan B. Sirhan, awaiting trial on charges he assassinated Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, pored over books on occultism in his heavily guarded jail cell while outside controversy whirled over who would represent him in court.

The 24 year-old native of Jordan was scheduled to enter a plea June 28 in the courtroom of Superior Judge Arthur L. Alarcon to charges he killed Sen. Kennedy and tried to kill five other persons.

Sirhan told A. L. Wirin, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, that he wanted two "big name" lawyers to defend him rather than Public Defender Wilbur Littlefield, whom the court appointed.

Mr. Wirin said "a number of attorneys" had agreed to serve without fee, but declined to name them. He also said Sirhan did not want the services of famed attorneys, Melvin Belli and F. Lee Bailey, neither of whom had volunteered.

The bearded ACLU attorney said Sirhan agreed to let the Los Angeles County Bar Association select his attorney, but the Bar Association said it had not agreed to do so and indicated it would not do so unless requested to by the court.

Mr. Wirin also said Sirhan had asked him to serve as his lawyer. But the attorney said the ACLU's interest in the case was only to see that his constitutional right to counsel was upheld.

handles, its most complete are the three million computer-tape records it has on concealable guns.

IN TRIPLICATE

California licenses all persons who sell handguns and requires each merchant to fill out in triplicate a "register" form for every sale, with one copy to local police and another to the CII. The purchaser may not take possession of the gun for five days after. Within that time police and the CII check out the purchaser's name, address and general description, including age and color. No fingerprinting or documented proof of identity is required prior to purchase, however.

No similar registry is kept for shotguns or rifles. Anyone over 18 may walk out of a store carrying these the moment after purchase.

"Post facto — after the crime — California has one of the best systems in existence," said Chief Deputy Attorney General Charles O'Brien. "But even this has big holes in it.

"If this gun had come from out-of-state or had been bought by mail order we'd have had no record. If it had been bought or-

iginally under a false name, we could never have traced it.

"But before the fact — before the crime — when it comes to limiting gun traffic or effective registration of gun ownership California laws are pathetically weak."

Mr. O'Brien said California law lags behind nine states which require fingerprinted registration and far behind New York's Sullivan Act.

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People's World _____

Date 6-13-68

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29 JUN 17 1968

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36 —UPI Photo

LINKS SIRHAN & CASTRO —

Jose Duarte, a former major in Fidel Castro's army, said in Miami, that he had attended a pro-Castro meeting in Los Angeles May 21 and there met the accused slayer of Robert F. Kennedy, Sirhan Sirhan. Mr. Duarte said he asked permission to speak to the meeting in favor of the U. S., but Sirhan (whom Mr. Duarte didn't know by name at the time), violently objected, called him a CIA agent, shouted obscenities, and added "what this country needs is another Castro." (See stories on Page 47.)

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The Washington Post _____
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Girl Near Sirhan During Shooting



SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—Sirhan Sirhan, the man accused of killing Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was standing next to a girl and had a "very sick-looking smile on his face" when he opened fire on the senator, grand jury testimony disclosed today.

The testimony said Sirhan was standing next to "a very good looking girl" on a tray stacker about four to six inches off the floor in a pantry area of the Ambassador Hotel where Kennedy was shot early June 5.

"As he (Sirhan) got down, he was smiling," hotel waiter Vincent Thomas Di Pierro testified. "In fact the minute the first two shots were fired, he still had a very sick-looking smile on his face. That's one thing I can never forget."

"The only reason I noticed him (Sirhan) was because there was a very good looking girl next to him. After the shooting I did not see her," Di Pierro said.

White Dress and Polka Dots

The witness said the girl was wearing a "white dress and it had either black or dark purple polka dots on it. She had dark hair, that was cut, I would say, just above the shoulders. She had what looked like a short nose. She wasn't too-facially, she wasn't too pretty. She was not that pretty and like I say, she had a very good figure."

Di Pierro said he noticed Sirhan and the girl when he had walked up with Kennedy to an ice machine. Di Pierro said he was within five feet of Kennedy at that moment.

"I saw him (Sirhan) get down off the tray stand and when I went to turn, the next thing I saw was him holding the gun. He kind of moved around Mr. (Karl) Uecker (assistant banquet manager of the hotel) and he kind of motioned around him and stuck the gun straight out and nobody could move.

"It was—you were just frozen. You didn't know what to do and then I saw the first powdering or plastering (gun discharge). When he pulled the trigger, the first shot Mr. Kennedy fell down.

Police had been seeking a girl in a polka dot dress for questioning in the case after a Kennedy campaign worker, Sandy Serrano, 20, said she saw a woman in a polka dot dress run from the hotel shouting, "We shot him. We shot him."

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The Sunday Star (Washington) _____

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New York Post _____

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The New Leader _____

The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

People's World _____

Date *6-13-68*

79 JUN 18 1968

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Three Turn Selves In

Three women who thought they might possibly be the woman ~~have~~ turned themselves in to police but all three have been cleared.

Another of the 22 grand jury witnesses, Irwin Neal Stroll, 17, one of those wounded, said, according to the Associated Press:

Kennedy passed him going from the podium to the kitchen en route to a press room. "I shook his hand and said, 'Congratulations, Senator.' He said 'Thank you.' Then he went through the door and all of a sudden the procession stopped and it was like firecrackers, just pop, pop, pop, all over the place, and smoke.

"I pushed Mrs. Kennedy—just a reaction—and everyone in the front turned around.

"I turned around and saw Mrs. Kennedy on the floor with Roosevelt Grier (football player and Kennedy aide) covering her. It was like a swarm of people pushing me out of the room.

"I went out of the podium door. I said, 'God, I'm shot,' and then my friends carried me off. I noted I was shot because of the blood, when the shooting started, it felt like a kick in the knee. . . .

"Right before going in, and Roosevelt Grier was behind her because I remember her face, she got crushed like, and she went like this . . . and they came down and said, 'Are you all right?'

Grier's Role Is Told

"Roosevelt Grier pushed the people away from her."

"Then the procession went through—then we went through the door, Mrs. Kennedy and I and Roosevelt Grier, and then the procession stopped again, and then like firecrackers went off like six."

Di Piero described what happened after Kennedy was felled:

"The suspect turned almost immediately and after all the shots were fired, he was trying to escape. He tried very hard to get away. But Mr. Rafer Johnson—and by this time Mr. Grier and Mr. Uecker were all holding him against the heater. And people were trying—were hitting him and cursing at him and it was utter confusion. I mean, everyone was trying to kill him."

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FATHER 6/13 NX
 JERUSALEM (UPI)--BISHARA SIRHAN, THE FATHER OF THE ACCUSED
 ASSASSIN OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, SAID THURSDAY HE INTENDS
 TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES NEXT WEEK.

HIS SON, SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, IS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR AT
 PRELIMINARY COURT HEARINGS IN LOS ANGELES JUNE 28. THE ELDER
 SIRHAN SAID HE WAS UNCERTAIN WHETHER HE WOULD LEAVE HIS
 VILLAGE IN THE ISRAELI OCCUPIED PART OF JORDAN BEFORE THAT
 DATE.

BISHARA SIRHAN THURSDAY ASKED THE ISRAELI MILITARY GOVERNMENT
 FOR PERMISSION TO TRAVEL TO AMMAN TO DRAW MONEY FROM A PRIVATE
 BANK ACCOUNT FOR HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

ARAB BANKS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER JORDAN MOVED THEIR
 FUNDS TO AMMAN AFTER THE AREA WAS OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL DURING
 THE JUNE WAR LAST YEAR.

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EX-105

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62-587-A-

NOT RECORDED
 29 JUN 17 1968

79 JUN 18 1968

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE
 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
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 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Bishop _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
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 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen *RS* _____
 Mr. Sullivan *MS* _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald-Examiner
 Los Angeles, Calif.

(OK - NSALT)

Date: 6/13/68
 Edition: 8 Star
 Author:
 Editor: Donald Goodenow
 Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

62-587-A-

NOT RECORDED
 JUN 21 1968

Findings Forwarded To America

LONDON (AP) — A British newspaper said today an Arab government has evidence that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, returned to the Middle East in 1964 and 1966.

The Evening Standard said this evidence could open a new line of investigation in the Kennedy shooting in Los Angeles.

The paper said the Arab government, which was not identified, was forwarding its findings to the United States.

The story was written by Jon Kimche, a free-lance journalist and former editor of the Jewish Observer and Middle East Review, a weekly published in London. He did not give his source.

In 1964, the Standard said, Sirhan returned to the Middle East for seven months, including four in Damascus, Syria. It said there was no indication where he spent the other three months.

He spent a longer period in the Middle East in 1966, including five months in Cairo. This time he returned to the United States at the beginning of 1967, the paper said.

The Standard said the investigation had also uncovered a number of other facts on Sirhan's background which vary with earlier accounts.

His full name was given as Sirhan Bishara Sirhan Abu Khatar. It said he was first brought to the United States as a four-year-old in 1948, not in 1957 as earlier reported.

These records, the paper said, show that Sirhan returned to Jordan in 1957 and, at the age of 13, married Leila Yusef Mikhael in Salt, 15 miles west of Amman, on June 27, 1957.

It said he returned to the United States that same year and his wife joined him three months later.

Mr. Tolson	_____
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Miss Gandy	_____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Grand Jury Data On Shooting Revealed

Dramatic eyewitness details of the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, told in secret to the County Grand Jury which indicted Sirhan B. Sirhan for the slaying, were made public today.

The question-and-answer testimony of witnesses was revealed with the filing of the official transcript with the County Clerk, as provided by law.

Witnesses gave graphic descriptions of how Sirhan was seen with a gun in his hand, how one bystander grabbed him and choked him, while others "were striking at him and trying to tear his clothing."

The fatal shooting in a kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel, which occurred early the morning of June 5 as Sen. Kennedy left a California election victory celebration, sounded "like fire-crackers, just pop, pop, pop, all over the place, and smoke," said witness Irwin Neal Stroll, 17.

Stroll was shot in the leg. He said he had been placed on guard duty near the door to the kitchen. He said Sen. Kennedy had just passed him and shaken his hand.

Stroll said the shots rang out right after the hand shake.

"I pushed Mrs. Kennedy—just a reaction—and everyone in the front turned around," he testified.

"I turned around and saw Mrs. Kennedy on the floor with Roosevelt Grier (football star and Kennedy campaign aide) covering her. It was like a swarm of people pushing me out

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/13/68
Edition: 8 Star
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
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Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

62-587-A-

NOT RECORDED
20 JUN 21 1968

Cuban Exile Reports Scuffling With Sirhan

MIAMI, Fla., June 12 (AP) —An exiled former Fidel Castro army officer said today that Sirhan Sirhan, accused of killing Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, told him before Kennedy's death, "What we need in the United States is another Fidel Castro."

The exile, Jose Duarte, said he had argued with Sirhan and scuffled with him.

Duarte told a news conference the incident occurred about three weeks ago in a house in Hollywood, Calif. He said he recognized Sirhan as the man he scuffled with when Sirhan's picture appeared in newspapers after Sen. Kennedy's death.

He said he reported the incident to Hollywood authorities and identified a police photo of Sirhan.

Duarte said the man he fought with told him he was an Arab.

"He said what we (Cuban exiles) are doing is just what the Israelites are doing and that we are getting the same help from the CIA that Israel is getting," Duarte said.

The scuffling began, Duarte said, "When he accused me of being an agent of the CIA."

Duarte said: "He made some derogatory remarks about Cuba and about me and we came to grips. Somebody separated us. He left."

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The National Observer _____
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Date **JUN 13 1968**

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Mr. Tolson _____
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 Miss Gandy _____

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Talked of Sirhan to Avert Rioting, Yorty Contends

Mayor Says Rumors Had
Called Suspect Member
of Two Innocent Groups

BY DICK WEST
Times Staff Writer

Mayor Sam Yorty said Tuesday he disclosed certain evidence against Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the alleged slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, to prevent riots such as those which followed the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King.

"I think it should be pointed out that after the (Kennedy) assassination the whole world wanted to know who the suspect was," Yorty told a City Hall news conference.

Rumors were going around that the crime was committed by a Mexican-American or a Cuban, the mayor said, and "I think it was a public service to identify the suspect as not coming from those groups."

"I think we had to get the facts to the people to prevent violence."

Would Protect City

Yorty said it was necessary to release the information which he did "to protect the image and reputation of the City of Los Angeles."

The mayor added that he had a right to do this because "I am in a sense the chief law enforcement officer" of the city.

"I didn't reveal all the information I had at the time—only a small part of it to prevent rumors," Yorty said.

Yorty has been criticized for his statements about the case by State Atty Gen. Thomas C. Lynch, Dist. Atty. Evette J. Younger and other legal officials.

They were particularly upset over Yorty revealing that Sirhan had assertedly written a memo to himself that "Kennedy must be assassinated by June 5, 1968" and for calling Sirhan pro-Arab and pro-Communist.

Judge Prohibits Talk

Then on Monday Superior Judge Arthur L. Alarcon issued an order prohibiting Yorty and certain other persons from publicly discussing the case. News media were not included in the order.

Yorty said Tuesday he would abide by the order but that he was not interested in discussing the case anymore anyway.

"It wasn't necessary for the judge to issue the order as far as I'm concerned," the mayor said.

Yorty complained, however, that in being served with the order "I was not accorded due process as I was not given notice of a hearing . . ."

"He (Judge Alarcon) has limited my right of free speech by not giving notice of a hearing."

Yorty said he would have been glad to "sit down with the judge" and go over the matter with him.

News Media Omitted

Anyway, Yorty said, the order "cannot be very effective if it doesn't apply to news media. It is a very limited order in view of the extent of its coverage."

Yorty's assertion Wednesday that he had revealed the Sirhan evidence to prevent violence marked the first time he had given that reason for his disclosures.

In previous statements he said that the public had a right to know the facts of the case and that he had revealed nothing that would prejudice Sirhan's trial.

Yorty said Wednesday that the case against James Earl Ray, the captured suspect in the Dr. King murder, has been widely discussed and that the suspect has even been referred to as a "white racist."

No one has called this publicity unfair, the mayor said.

Criminal law, he said, has become a "jungleland of technicalities" because of recent Supreme Court decisions, making it difficult to decide what information about a crime the public can be given and what you can't say."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Cali

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Date: 6/12/68

Edition: Preview

Author: Dick West

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

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Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

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20 JUN 21 1968

"We have reached the point . . . where the main purpose of a trial is lost—the truth," Yorty said. "We are constantly having to try people over again."

Yorty was to leave for Chicago later in the day to attend a meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. He is scheduled to return to Los Angeles Friday.

WASHINGTON CLOSE-UP

Guilt Theories on Slaying Flawed

By FRANK GETLEIN

The victim had not been lowered into earth before we began splitting up the guilt and passing around portions for all to share. In defiance of the few facts early known about the suspect and his motives, wild theories sprang up like weeds and grew as elaborately and as harmfully.

The death in Los Angeles, for some, was linked to the death in Dallas and also to the deaths of Medgar Evers and Martin Luther King. There was a conspiracy of "faceless men" who dealt out death to those four and perhaps to others.

In the capital there appeared the assumption that somehow Robert Kennedy had been murdered by the National Rifle Association, which was duly picketed.

The most exotic of all the early theories came from the exotic Middle East. Arab spokesmen seriously concluded that the slaying was the work of the hated "Zionists," who would stop at nothing to give the Arabs a bad name.

In general, though, the division of guilt went in two broad directions, as follows:

★

Theory one: American society is sick, sick, sick and we are all guilty of the death of Robert Kennedy because we imported slaves some four centuries ago, because we have poor people in the midst of our affluence, because we have allowed our universities to become so large and impersonal, because we tolerate violence on television, because we are fighting in Vietnam, because we do not have rigid laws of gun control, because we draft young men, because universities do research for

the Pentagon, because there is a Pentagon and because there is a J. Edgar Hoover.

Theory two: American society is sick, sick, sick and we are all guilty of the death of Robert Kennedy because we allow the Poor People to camp out alongside the Reflecting Pool, because we no longer shoot rioters and looters, because we do not discipline our children, either when they throw their cereal on the floor or when they wreck the dean's office and burn his papers, because we destroy draft cards or flee to Canada, because the poor are unwilling to work their way up, because the streets are not safe from muggers and demonstrators, because there is a New Left and because there is a Dr. Spock.

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These two lists are by no means complete, but they do give a rough idea of the main split on the issue of guilt for the horrible event in Los Angeles. There would seem to be enough guilt there for everybody, but actually there isn't enough for anybody. Here's why:

First, the reasons for guilt are all rather remote from the crime in question; second, the guilt all belongs to somebody else. That isn't the way guilt works, either according to the Bible or according to Freud.

Guilt as a feeling is something you feel about yourself, not about somebody else.

But these two mutually exclusive lists of guilt sources, although couched in the first person plural, really mean the third person plural or even the second person plural.

Thus the crusty old codger who complains that "we Americans" are soft on civil rights demonstrations and

that's why Kennedy was shot does not mean "we crusty old codgers." He means you mushy-headed bleeding heart liberals. You're the ones. You did it. He isn't soft on demonstrators—whom he invariably confuses with muggers and looters. You are.

★

Likewise the mushy-headed bleeding heart liberal, who complains that "we Americans" are guilty of Kennedy's death because we have visited so much violence and napalm upon the peasants of Vietnam, certainly does not mean that "we mushy-headed bleeding heart liberals" have done those horrible things. He means you hideous officials in Defense and State and the White House, he means the American Legion and you members of the military-academic - industrial cartel. You're the ones. You did it. He isn't making money out of murder, a word he regards as a synonym for national defense. You are.

So there really hasn't been much of a guilt trauma settling over the country. There has been, instead, the widespread imputation of guilt, which is a different, even an opposite, thing. It is even more appalling to realize that this imputation of guilt is merely the carrying on of business at the same old stand by both sides. The assassination has become grist for the mills of propaganda in both directions.

President Johnson said a wise thing when he said that 200 million Americans did not shoot Robert Kennedy.

Even worse than believing that 200 million of us did the deed is the belief that any large section of social or political opinion did it.

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UPI-215

(SIRHAN).

LOS ANGELES--SIRHAN B. SIRHAN, AWAITING TRIAL ON CHARGES HE ASSASSINATED SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, TODAY PORED OVER BOOKS ON OCCULTISM IN HIS HEAVILY-GUARDED JAIL CELL WHILE OUTSIDE CONTROVERSY SWIRLED OVER WHO WOULD REPRESENT HIM IN COURT.

SIRHAN WAS REPORTED TO BE SPENDING MUCH OF HIS TIME READING BOOKS ON OCCULTISM, THE THEORY OF MYSTERIOUS POWERS WHICH CAN BE SUBJECT TO HUMAN CONTROL.

THE 24-YEAR-OLD NATIVE OF JORDAN WAS SCHEDULED TO ENTER A PLEA JUNE 28 IN THE COURTROOM OF SUPERIOR JUDGE ARTHUR L. ALARCON TO CHARGES HE KILLED KENNEDY AND TRIED TO KILL FIVE OTHER PERSONS.

SIRHAN TOLD A. L. WIRIN, ATTORNEY FOR THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, THAT HE WANTED TWO "BIG NAME" LAWYERS TO DEFEND HIM RATHER THAN PUBLIC DEFENDER WILBUR LITTLEFIELD, WHOM THE COURT APPOINTED.

WIRIN TOLD NEWSMEN TUESDAY THAT "A NUMBER OF ATTORNEYS" HAD AGREED TO SERVE WITHOUT FEE, BUT DECLINED TO NAME THEM. HE ALSO SAID SIRHAN DID NOT WANT THE SERVICES OF FAMED ATTORNEYS, MELVIN BELLI AND F. LEE BAILEY, NEITHER OF WHOM HAD VOLUNTEERED.

THE BEARDED ACLU ATTORNEY SAID SIRHAN AGREED TO LET THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION SELECT HIS ATTORNEY, BUT THE BAR ASSOCIATION SAID IT HAD NOT AGREED TO DO SO AND INDICATED IT WOULD NOT DO SO UNLESS REQUESTED TO BY THE COURT.

WIRIN ALSO SAID SIRHAN HAD ASKED HIM TO SERVE AS HIS LAWYER. BUT THE ATTORNEY SAID THE ACLU'S INTEREST IN THE CASE WAS ONLY TO SEE THAT SIRHAN'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO COUNSEL WAS UPHELD.

6/12--TS748PED

62-587-A-

79 JUN 17 1968

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

NOT RECORDED

20 JUN 17 1968

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Smethurst

PRB
2/13/68
Smethurst

UPI-96

(ARABS)

WASHINGTON--REP. JOEL T. BROYHILL, R-VA., SAID TODAY THE ASSASSINATION OF SEN. KENNEDY MAY HAVE BEEN AN ACT OF COMMUNIST-ARAB TERRORISM EXPORTED TO THIS COUNTRY.

BROYHILL, IN REMARKS IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, SAID HE HAS ASKED ATTY. GEN. RAMSEY CLARK TO INVESTIGATE THE "FOREIGN DIRECTION OF COMMUNIST AND ARAB PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES" AMONG U.S. YOUTHS, "ESPECIALLY COLLEGE STUDENTS."

"THE ACCUSED ASSASSIN, SIRHAN B. SIRHAN...WAS REPORTEDLY ACTIVE IN EXTREMIST AGITATION OF ARAB AND SO-CALLED 'NEW LEFT' STUDENT CIRCLES AT PASADENA STATE COLLEGE IN CALIFORNIA," BROYHILL TOLD THE HOUSE.

"THE ASSASSINATION WAS IN OBVIOUS CONFORMITY WITH THE STATED AIMS OF THE PRO-COMMUNIST ARAB TERRORIST ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS THE 'EL FATAH,'" BROYHILL SAID.

BROYHILL SAID UAR PRESIDENT NASSER AND OTHER ARAB LEADERS URGED ARABS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR WRATH ON JUNE 5, THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF LAST YEAR'S MIDDLE EAST WAR," HE SAID. THAT WAS THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT, HE POINTED OUT.

6/12--TD1243 PED

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FOR MR. TOLSON

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-19

(SIRHAN)

LOS ANGELES--SIRHAN B. SIRHAN WILL BE DEFENDED AGAINST THE CHARGE OF ASSASSINATING SEN. KENNEDY BY A PUBLIC DEFENDER, ALTHOUGH HE WOULD PREFER THAT PRIVATE ATTORNEYS HANDLE HIS CASE.

WILBUR LITTLEFIELD, CHIEF TRIAL DEPUTY IN THE COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE, WAS APPOINTED TO REPRESENT SIRHAN WHEN THE SUSPECT WAS ARRAIGNED LAST FRIDAY.

PRESIDING JUDGE DONALD R. WRIGHT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT PLACED LITTLEFIELD IN PERMANENT CHARGE OF THE CASE YESTERDAY AFTER A MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION AND THE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE.

A. L. WIRIN, HEAD OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ALCU, REVEALED THAT SIRHAN HAS REJECTED OFFERS FROM TWO OF THE BIGGEST LAWYERS -- MELVIN BELLI AND F. LEE BAILEY.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-42

(YORTY)

LOS ANGELES--MAYOR SAM YORTY SAYS HE DISCLOSED CERTAIN STATEMENTS SAID TO BE WRITTEN BY SIRHAN B. SIRHAN TO DISPEL RUMORS AND PREVENT THE VIOLENCE WHICH FOLLOWED THE ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING.

YORTY WAS CRITICIZED LAST WEEK FOR POSSIBLY PREJUDICING THE CASE OF THE ACCUSED SLAYER OF SEN. KENNEDY BY REVEALING ENTRIES IN DIARIES ASSERTEDLY KEPT BY THE DEFENDANT.

THE MAYOR DEFENDED HIS ACTION AS A "PUBLIC SERVICE" AT A NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.

HE SAID EARLY RUMORS IDENTIFIED THE KILLER AS A CUBAN OR A MEXICAN-AMERICAN.

"I THINK IT WAS A PUBLIC SERVICE TO IDENTIFY THE SUSPECT AS NOT COMING FROM THOSE GROUPS," THE MAYOR SAID. "I THINK WE HAD TO GET THE FACTS TO THE PEOPLE TO PREVENT VIOLENCE."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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2 Famed Attorneys Ruled Out by Sirhan

LOS ANGELES, June 11 (UPI) — Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the man accused of killing Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, ruled out two of the nation's top lawyers — Melvin Belli and F. Lee Bailey — as his defense counsel today.

Instead, the Los Angeles County Bar Association will select an attorney to represent him at his trial for first degree murder.

A. L. Wirin of the American

Civil Liberties Union told a news conference at County Jail that Sirhan, 24, "doesn't desire" the services of Bailey or Belli, neither of whom had volunteered to represent him.

Bailey won acquittal for Dr. Sam Sheppard, who was convicted of killing his wife, Marilyn, in his first trial. Belli defended Jack Ruby, who was convicted of killing Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date JUN 12 1968

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29 JUN 17 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Yorty Receives Court Gag

Order Prohibits Official Discussion of Sirhan Case

Mayor Sam Yorty has been personally served with a sweeping court order restricting comment on the Sen. Robert F. Kennedy assassination case.

A deputy of the Sheriff Department's civil division presented the order by Judge Arthur L. Alarcon to the mayor at City Hall shortly before noon.

Yorty has come under criticism as a result of his remarks about accused assassin Sirhan Bishara Sirhan at two news conferences last week.

To insure a fair trial for the defendant, Judge Alarcon clamped tight restrictions on law enforcement officials, attorneys, public officials and witnesses in the case.

The jurist, who issued the order following his arraignment of Sirhan on a charge of murder and five counts of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder, warned violation of the edict "will result in swift action to punish for contempt."

It was learned that acting police chief James Fisk was also served with the order Friday night. Yorty returned to Los Angeles from Sen. Kennedy's New York funeral services Saturday night.

The mayor's only public

comment upon receiving the order was to note that it "did not, for some strange reason, apply to newspapers."

The key portion of the order declares:

"It is the order of this court that no party to this action, nor any attorney connected with this case as defense counsel or as prosecutor, nor any other attorney, nor any judicial officer or employee, nor any public official, including but not limited to any chief of police, nor any sheriff, nor any agent, deputy, or employee of any such persons nor any

grand juror, nor any witness having appeared before the grand jury in this matter, nor any person subpoenaed to testify at the trial of this matter, shall release or authorize the release for public dissemination of any purported extrajudicial statement of the defendant relating to this case, nor shall any such persons release or authorize the release of any documents, exhibits, or evidence, the admissibility of which may have to be determined by the court, nor shall any such person make any statement for public dissemination as to the existence or possible existence of any document, exhibit, or any other evidence, the admissibility of which may have to be determined by the court.

"Nor shall any such person express outside of court an opinion or make any comment for public dissemination as to the weight, value, or effect of any evidence as tending to establish guilt or innocence.

Nor shall any such persons issue any statement outside of court as to the nature, substance, or effect of any testimony that has been given. Nor shall any such persons issue any statement as to the identity of any prospective witness, or his probable testimony or the effect thereof.

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Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Metropolitan
Author:
Editor: Abe Greenberg
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

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JUN 21 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Conspiracy Involved?

With all due respect to the fine work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, all indications point to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as the agency due most of the credit for running down James Earl Ray.

According to news reports, a dozen Mounties worked overtime at night for two weeks rummaging through hundreds of passports in a never - say - die effort to see if the suspected killer of Martin Luther King had indeed used Canada as a stopping off place on his get-away route.

They found that he did and quickly alerted European police. Ray was arrested in London by agents of Scotland Yard. He will be returned to Memphis where he will be tried for murder.

The question that haunts the American people concerning the two assassin suspects now in custody — Sirhan Sirhan in Los Angeles and Ray in Bristol Prison, London — is: are they part of a conspiracy or did they act alone, as Lee Harvey Oswald was said to have done by the Warren Commission?

Assuming that Ray is proved guilty, it is difficult to believe that a man with his criminal record would take such a chance for a trifle. Whether he was paid \$50,000 or a million dollars for killing King, it is imperative that we find out who bankrolled him.

When Sirhan Sirhan was arrested, he was found to have \$400 in one hundred dollar bills on his person, enough money to carry him out of the country. Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty announced that the Jordanian had Communist sympathies and connections. Was his act that of one man, as surface evidence would indicate, or is he, too, part of a killer network?

Thus far, authorities haven't found any signs of a conspiracy in either the Memphis or Los Angeles assassinations. This is particularly interesting for this reason:

The Warren Commission found that Oswald acted alone in Dallas, but District Attorney Jim Garrison says Oswald didn't kill anybody, that he was only a "patsy" in a scheme involving several assassins posted around the motorcade route. The controversial New Orleans D.A. is putting his career on the line with a case against Clay Shaw whom he says conspired with Oswald and others to assassinate President Kennedy. Moreover, Garrison charges the federal government is involved in a mass cover-up.

Regardless of personal feelings one may have held toward the three figures cut down by assassins bullets, there can be no turning away from the need for justice to be done.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE # 4-A

MONROE NEWS STAR
MONROE, LA.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: MURKIN

Character: RM
or

Classification: 157-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

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It may be argued that people, being naturally suspicious, are apt to see conspiracies where none exists. Garrison has yet to prove his charges against Clay Shaw, and the world awaits further information on the activities of Sirhan and Ray.

This is not to say that the Memphis and Los Angeles events are connected, even though they happened two months apart, but rather that motivations and the money angle in each case are still shrouded in mystery. Accomplices, if any, remain undetected.

The Justice Department has promised that if conspirators are involved, they will be caught. The quicker the better.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jail Gun-Smuggling May Be Linked to Police Slaying Case

BY WILLIAM DRUMMOND

Times Staff Writer

The three loaded guns that were intercepted Friday by sheriff's deputies at the County Jail where Sirhan Bishara Sirhan is being held were apparently intended for Gregory U. Powell, the accused murderer of a Los Angeles policeman, it was learned Monday.

The three pistols were found Friday evening in a typewriter and the bearer of the machine, Mrs. Edyth Grant, 55, of 1800 N. La Brea Ave., was arrested on suspicion of taking firearms into a jail.

After her arrest, it was widely speculated that the guns might have figured in a plot to kill Sirhan, the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Sirhan has been held at the jail since the senator was shot early Wednesday.

The Sheriff's Department satisfied

itself Monday that Mrs. Grant was not intentionally involved in any wrongdoing and released her.

Acting on information given by Mrs. Grant, police arrested Mrs. Sylvia Ruby Dorsey, 55, of 1142 S. Normandie Ave., and booked her on suspicion of taking firearms into a jail.

Mrs. Dorsey has reportedly acted as a runner of legal errands for Powell, who along with Jimmy Lee Smith, 37, is facing a retrial in the 1963 slaying of policeman Ian James Campbell and is preparing his own legal appeal.

Mrs. Grant, a secretary to a bail bondsman, told The Times that she unwittingly became involved in the gun-smuggling scheme in her efforts

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Home
Author: William Drummond
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:

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or
Classification:
Submitting Office: LOS Angeles
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to assist J. Avery Bayer, a friend who is in jail on a petty theft charge.

Bayer also has been given permission by a judge to prepare his own case while in jail. In these circumstances, the defendant is permitted to have a person assigned as his legal runner.

Mrs. Grant was Bayer's legal runner, while Mrs. Dorsey was Powell's.

Bayer and Powell are acquaintances, although it is not known if they became acquainted while in jail or before their incarceration.

Tells of Meeting

Mrs. Grant said she met Mrs. Dorsey when the latter telephoned to inform her that Bayer had been transferred into the County Jail from another facility.

The typewriter affair began, Mrs. Grant said, when she visited Bayer Wednesday.

"It was right after Sen. Kennedy was shot, and we talked about religion and forgiveness and about Sirhan," Mrs. Grant said. "He (Bayer) mentioned that Greg (Powell) needed a typewriter."

Bayer said that Mrs. Dorsey was sick and could not take the typewriter to Powell. He suggested that Mrs. Grant take the machine to him and he would see that Powell received it.

Gets Machine

Friday afternoon Mrs. Grant went to Mrs. Dorsey's home and picked up a "big old heavy lumbering typewriter, probably an old Remington."

She said the typewriter was not in a case, but was extraordinarily heavy.

"I don't know how in the world the guns could have been hidden inside," she said and added that she never once became suspicious.

Mrs. Grant said she took the typewriter into the attorneys' room at the jail, put it on the floor and went back outside to view the excitement caused by news media covering Sirhan's incarceration.

When she went back inside 20 minutes later, she was arrested. During her brief absence, deputies had examined the typewriter and found the guns.

"Powell was using all three of us," Mrs. Grant said. "He probably would have tried to escape."

The 1963 conviction of Powell and his alleged accomplice Smith was reversed last year by the State Supreme Court on the grounds that the pair were not fully informed of their constitutional rights.

While on Death Row, Powell attempted to escape, reportedly by using hacksaw blades, which an investigation disclosed were taken in to him taped inside a typewriter.

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TELEVISION 6/11 NX
 TELEVISION IN REVIEW
 BY RICK DU BROW

HOLLYWOOD (UPI)--TELEVISION VIOLENCE SEEMS CERTAIN TO BE SCRUTINIZED CAREFULLY BY A PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION FORMED IN THE WAKE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

THE 10-MEMBER COMMISSION, CONVENED AT THE WHITE HOUSE MONDAY BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON, HAS BEEN GIVEN A YEAR TO INVESTIGATE CAUSES AND POSSIBLE CURES OF VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN LIFE.

AND AMONG THE QUESTIONS JOHNSON SUGGESTED THE COMMISSION EXPLORE WAS: "ARE THE SEEDS OF VIOLENCE NURTURED THROUGH THE PUBLIC AIRWAVES, THE SCREENS OF NEIGHBORHOOD THEATERS, THE NEWS MEDIA AND OTHER FORMS OF COMMUNICATIONS THAT REACH THE FAMILY AND OUR YOUNG?"

THE PRESIDENT SAID HE WAS ASKING THE RADIO AND TELEVISION NETWORKS AND THE HEAD OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TO COOPERATE IN THE STUDY. AND HE POSED THE THOUGHTS: IS VIOLENCE A CONTAGIOUS PHENOMENON? AND TO THE EXTENT THAT IT IS, ARE THERE WAYS TO REDUCE THE CONTAGION?

HE ALSO SAID HE WAS ASKING CONGRESS TO GIVE THE POWER OF SUBPENA TO THE COMMISSION, WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO HOLD ITS FIRST MEETING NEXT TUESDAY.

AN IMMEDIATE RESPONSE CAME FROM CBS PRESIDENT FRANK STANTON, WHO PLEDGED COOPERATION "IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE" AND ADDED:

"AS AN INITIAL STEP, ALTHOUGH THE INTEGRITY OF THE CREATIVE PROCESS WILL BE FULLY RESPECTED, PROGRAMMING EXECUTIVES OF THE CBS TELEVISION NETWORK WILL IMMEDIATELY UNDERTAKE INDIVIDUAL CONFERENCES WITH PRODUCERS AND WRITERS TO DISCUSS SPECIFIC MEASURES TO DE-EMPHASIZE VIOLENCE IN PROGRAMS NOW IN PRODUCTION."

STANTON SAID: "CBS SHARES THE PRESIDENT'S CONCERN AS TO THE POSSIBLE EFFECT OF THE CONTENT OF TELEVISION ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMS UPON THE NATURE OF OUR SOCIETY...."

FOR MR. TOLSON

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

NOT RECORDED

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"WE BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT IT MAY TAKE A CONSIDERABLE LENGTH OF TIME TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE IS A CASUAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FICTIONAL PORTRAIT OF VIOLENCE IN THE MASS MEDIA AND ANY INCREASE OF ACTUAL VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN LIFE. NEVERTHELESS, WE ARE EXAMINING OUR POLICIES AND PRACTICES IN THIS ENTIRE AREA."

HOLLYWOOD TRADE REPORTS ALSO INDICATED SOME POSSIBLE FUTURE PRODUCTION REACTIONS TO THE KENNEDY KILLING. THE DAILY TRADE PAPER "VARIETY" SAID THE PRODUCERS OF NBC-TV'S "GET SMART" SERIES "ARE STRIPPING ALL SCENES WITH VIOLENCE FROM SCRIPTS FOR NEXT SEASON." IT ADDED THAT THE PRODUCERS "SAID IN VIEW OF THE MURDER OF SENATOR KENNEDY THEY FEEL THEY WANT TO MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TOWARD A CLIMATE WITH LESS VIOLENCE."

AND MOVIE DIRECTOR JERRY PARIS, WHO FORMERLY GUIDED EPISODES OF CBS-TV'S DICK VAN DYKE SERIES, TOOK OUT A FULL-PAGE TRADE PAPER ADVERTISEMENT SAYING:

"IN THE NAME OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, MARTIN LUTHER KING AND ROBERT F. KENNEDY AND MY FAMILY, I MAKE THIS SOLEMN PLEDGE:

"I WILL NO LONGER LEND MY TALENTS IN ANY WAY TO ADD TO THE CREATION OF A CLIMATE FOR MURDER. I CALL UPON ALL WHO READ THIS TO JOIN ME IN REFUSING TO WRITE, DIRECT, PRODUCE, ACT, OR PARTICIPATE IN ANY WAY IN THE SHAPING OF ANY 'ENTERTAINMENT' THAT CELEBRATES SENSELESS BRUTALITY, AIMLESS CRUELTY, POINTLESS AND VIOLENT DEATH....IF YOU AGREE WITH ME, LET ME HEAR FROM YOU. NONE OF US KNOWS WHERE THIS WILL STOP. BUT WE CAN MAKE A BEGINNING IN THE SOPPING. TOGETHER WE CAN CHANGE THE CLIMATE."

PARIS QUOTED FROM A SATURDAY REVIEW ARTICLE BY RICHARD L. TOBIN WHICH SUGGESTED A GROWING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TELEVISION VIOLENCE AND THE INCREASE OF VIOLENT ACTS IN AMERICAN LIFE.

"IN THE COURSE OF AN EIGHT-HOUR EXPOSURE TO ABC, CBS AND NBC, AS WELL AS HALF A DOZEN LOCAL OUTLETS," WROTE TOBIN, "WE MARKED DOWN 93 SPECIFIC INCIDENTS INVOLVING SADISTIC BRUTALITY, MURDER, COLD-BLOODED KILLING, SEXUAL CRUELTY AND RELATED SADISM..."

NBC-TV, MEANWHILE, MONDAY NIGHT OFFERED A NEW WEEKLY BRITISH SERIES, "THE CHAMPIONS," AN HOUR OF AMATEURISH DRIVEL ABOUT SUPERMAN SECRET AGENTS, QUITE VIOLENT, AND POINTLESSLY SO.

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FOR MR. TOLSON

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SIRHAN 6/11 HC

NIGHT LD

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--SIRHAN B. SIRHAN, ACCUSED ASSASSIN OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, TUESDAY RULED OUT TWO OF THE NATION'S TOP LAWYERS--MELVIN BELLI AND F. LEE BAILEY--AS HIS DEFENSE COUNSEL.

INSTEAD, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION WILL SELECT AN ATTORNEY TO REPRESENT HIM AT HIS TRIAL FOR FIRST DEGREE MURDER.

A.L. WIRIN OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE AT COUNTY JAIL THAT SIRHAN "DOESN'T DESIRE" THE SERVICES OF BAILEY OR BELLI, NEITHER OF WHOM HAD VOLUNTEERED TO REPRESENT HIM.

BAILEY WON ACQUITTAL FOR DR. SAM SHEPPARD, WHO WAS CONVICTED OF KILLING HIS WIFE, MARILYN, IN HIS FIRST TRIAL. BELLI DEFENDED JACK RUBY, WHO WAS CONVICTED OF KILLING LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

WIRIN SAID SIRHAN, WHO HAS SAID HE WANTED A "BIG-NAME" LAWYER, AGREED TO ACCEPT ANY ATTORNEY CHOSEN BY THE BAR ASSOCIATION. THE DISCLOSURE WAS MADE FOLLOWING A MEETING BETWEEN WIRIN AND LEONARD JANOFKY, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION, AS WELL AS TRUSTEES OF THE GROUP.

SIRHAN IS "NOT DISSATISFIED WITH THE PUBLIC DEFENDER" APPOINTED BY THE COURT TO DEFEND HIM, WIRIN EXPLAINED, BUT HE WANTS TWO PRIVATE ATTORNEYS. HE CAN'T AFFORD TO PAY A LAWYER, SO HE WILL ACCEPT THE CHOICE OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION. AN ATTORNEY CHOSEN BY THE ASSOCIATION WOULD SERVE WITHOUT PAY.

"A NUMBER OF ATTORNEYS" ALREADY HAVE AGREED TO SERVE WITHOUT A FEE, WIRIN SAID. HE DECLINED TO IDENTIFY THEM.

"I HAVE NOT CONSIDERED HANDLING THE CASE," WIRIN REPLIED IN ANSWER TO A NEWSMAN'S QUERY. "THE DEFENDANT HAS ASKED ME THREE TIMES TO BE ONE OF HIS COUNSEL."

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WIRIN EXPLAINED THAT HE WOULD NOT REPRESENT SIRHAN BECAUSE AT THE PRESENT TIME HE COULD SEE "NO CONSTITUTIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES ISSUE IN THE TRIAL." HE ADDED HE DID NOT EXPECT THE ACLU TO BE INVOLVED IN THE TRIAL.

THE BEARDED LAWYER SAID SIRHAN HAD ASKED THE ACLU FOR HELP AND THAT THE ORGANIZATION WAS TRYING ONLY TO OBTAIN A LAWYER TO GUARANTEE SIRHAN'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO COUNSEL.

SIRHAN, 24, A NATIVE OF JORDAN, WAS INDICTED LAST FRIDAY BY THE COUNTY GRAND JURY ON ONE COUNT OF MURDERING SEN. KENNEDY AND FIVE COUNTS OF ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT MURDER AGAINST FIVE OTHER PERSONS.

KENNEDY AND FIVE OTHER PERSONS WERE SHOT LAST WEDNESDAY IN THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL MOMENTS AFTER THE NEW YORK DEMOCRAT CLAIMED VICTORY OVER SEN. EUGENE MCCARTHY, D-MINN., IN TUESDAY NIGHT'S CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.

SIRHAN HAS BEEN ORDERED TO RETURN TO COURT JUNE 28 TO ENTER A PLEA TO THE CHARGES.

HE CURRENTLY IS HOUSED IN THE SAME JAIL WHERE WIRIN HELD THE NEWS CONFERENCE. SECURITY IN THE WAKE OF NUMEROUS THREATS--INCLUDING SEVERAL TO BOMB THE JAIL--HAS BEEN SO STRINGENT THAT EVEN WIRIN AND SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES ACCOMPANYING HIM ARE SEARCHED BEFORE BEING LED INTO THE SUSPECT'S PRESENCE.

WIRIN SAID SIRHAN HAS MADE "NO COMPLAINTS" ABOUT HIS TREATMENT AT THE JAIL. HE ADDED THAT THE SUSPECT SPENDS MUCH OF HIS TIME READING BOOKS ON OCCULTISM, THE THEORY OF MYSTERIOUS POWERS WHICH CAN BE SUBJECT TO HUMAN CONTROL.

"I HAVE SEEN HIM AS A PERSON AND AS A HUMAN BEING," WIRIN SAID. SIRHAN HAS MADE SOME REQUESTS, INCLUDING ASKING FOR EXERCISE. HE SAID AND THE PRISONER NOW IS RECEIVING "A FEW MINUTES A DAY" OF EXERCISE BY WALKING IN THE JAIL HALLWAY.

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SIRHAN 6/11 HC

SUB 2ND PGH NIGHT LD SIRHAN LOS ANGELES 266A STARTING: INSTEAD,
 THE LOS (BAR ASSOCIATION NOW SAYS IT HAS NO POWER TO DESIGNATE
 COUNSEL.

THE MATTER OF LEGAL REPRESENTATION FOR SIRHAN BECAME THE CENTER OF
 CONTROVERSY TUESDAY NIGHT WHEN THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY BAR
 ASSOCIATION DENIED A REPORT IT WOULD SELECT AN ATTORNEY TO HANDLE
 SIRHAN'S FIRST-DEGREE MURDER TRIAL.

PICKUP 3RD PGH 266A: A.A. WIRIN OF

 INSERT NIGHT LD SIRHAN LOS ANGELES 266A AFTER 5TH PGH XX OF THE
 GROUP.

HOWEVER, LATER IN THE DAY, JANOFKY STATED THAT THE BAR
 ASSOCIATION "HAS NO POWER TO DESIGNATE COUNSEL. THE COURT DOES NOT
 APPOINT PRIVATE COUNSEL UNLESS THE PUBLIC DEFENDER IS DISQUALIFIED OR
 DECLINES TO ACT. THE OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER HAS THE TIME,
 STAFF AND RESOURCES TO FURNISH MR. SIRHAN A FULL AND COMPETENT
 DEFENSE."

BUT JANOFKY ALSO SAID THE BAR ASSOCIATION "CONTINUES TO STAND
 READY TO ASSIST THE COURT IN ANY MANNER IT MAY REQUEST."

PICKUP 6TH PGH 266A: SIRHAN IS "NOT

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shooting-Victim Schrader Says He Did Not See RFK's Killer

Paul Schrader, wounded at the assassination on Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, said he did not see the senator fall and he could not identify the killer.

Schrader, 43, regional director of the United Auto Workers was from five to six feet from Kennedy when he, the senator, and four others were cut down by gunfire in the Ambassador Hotel.

Schrader, his head swathed in bandages from his wound and resultant surgery to remove bullet fragments, said he could recall only that "all hell broke loose" and that he saw flashes "like electrical charges" and heard explosions.

He said the FBI had questioned him but that he was not summoned to testify before the Grand Jury because "I saw nothing in terms of prosecution" of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the accused assassin.

Meanwhile, maximum security prevailed in County Central Jail, where the 24-year-old Jordanian was being held pending his next court appearance, scheduled June 28 when he will enter a plea to the six-count Grand Jury indictment.

Sirhan, seen by newsmen only briefly during his arraignment Friday, was accused of killing Kennedy and of assault with intent to murder Schrader and four others. He was subdued and arrested at the shooting scene.

Los Angeles city and county authorities, silenced by a sweeping security court order to not

discuss details of the case, were believed to be investigating the possibility that Sirhan was part of an elaborate plot to kill the New York senator. They also

are concerned over threats to Sirhan's life. Authorities close to the case reported that 59 threats, including several to use bombs to gain access to Sirhan's cell, had been

written or telephoned the past four days. No definite site has been set for either the June 28 plea date or the trial.

Judge Donald Wright, presiding judge of the Superior Court, said Sirhan would not be tried in the large public courtrooms of the Courthouse but in one of the smaller courtrooms in the Hall of Justice.

He said Sirhan's physical condition (he suffered a sprained ankle and broken finger when he was arrested at the shooting scene) would determine whether the plea would be entered in a regular courtroom or in the jail chapel.

Wherever his courtroom appearances occur, the chances increased that he will be represented by an attorney to be chosen by the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

A.L. Wirin, Southern California chief counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, said whoever is chosen, "big or small," will serve without fee. Many attorneys have offered to represent the defendant, Wirin said, but he did not name the volunteers. Having told Judge A. L. Alarcon he was without funds, Sirhan so far has been represented by a public defender.

Wirin said the bar association will recommend counsel for Sirhan and the attorney's name will be submitted to Superior Court Judge Richard Schauer for approval. Final approval of a defense lawyer would be up to Sirhan.

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Mr. Bishop	_____
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Miss Gandy	_____

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A-3 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Night Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
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YORTY 6/11 HC
 WITH SIRHAN

LOS ANGELES (UPI)--MAYOR SAM YORTY TUESDAY DEFENDED AS A "PUBLIC SERVICE" DISCLOSURES HE MADE, FOLLOWING THE ARREST OF SIRHAN B. SIRHAN AS THE SUSPECTED ASSASSIN OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

YORTY, WHO HAS BEEN CRITICIZED BY SOME PERSONS ON GROUNDS HIS DISCLOSURES MIGHT PREJUDICE THE TRIAL OF THE 24-YEAR-OLD JORDANIAN SUSPECT, DEFENDED HIS ACTION IN A CITY HALL NEWS CONFERENCE.

THE CONFERENCE WAS HELD 24 HOURS AFTER SUPERIOR JUDGE ARTHUR L. ALARCON ORDERED THAT YORTY BE SERVED WITH A COPY OF AN ORDER HE ISSUED LAST FRIDAY PROHIBITING AUTHORITIES AND PUBLIC OFFICIALS FROM DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ABOUT THE CASE.

YORTY WHO WAS CRITICAL OF THE JUDGE'S ORDER, SAID HE MADE STATEMENTS ABOUT SIRHAN ONLY TO DISPEL A RAFT OF RUMORS THAT FOLLOWED THE SHOOTING OF KENNEDY LAST WEDNESDAY IN THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL.

THE MAYOR, WHO EARLIER HAD FEUDED WITH KENNEDY, SAID HE WANTED TO "GET THE FACTS TO THE PUBLIC TO PREVENT RUMORS AND VIOLENCE. I FELT IT WAS A DUTY OF MINE" SO VIOLENCE WHICH WRACKED AMERICAN CITIES IN THE WAKE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING WOULDN'T "HAPPEN HERE."

"IT SHOULD BE POINTED OUT," YORTY CONTINUED, "THAT IN THE FIRST HOURS AFTER THE (KENNEDY) ASSASSINATION THE WHOLE WORLD WANTED TO KNOW WHO THE SUSPECT WAS."

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HE SAID EARLY RUMORS IDENTIFIED THE SUSPECT AS A CUBAN OR A MEXICAN-AMERICAN.

YORTY SAID HIS STATEMENTS IDENTIFYING THE SUSPECT AS A NATIVE OF A SECTION OF JORDAN, NOW CONTROLLED BY ISRAEL, CONSTITUTED A "PUBLIC SERVICE" TO PROTECT THE CITY'S MEXICAN-AMERICAN AND CUBAN RESIDENTS.

HE SAID HE DID NOT DISCLOSE TO THE NEWS MEDIA ALL THE INFORMATION HE POSSESSED ABOUT SIRHAN, BUT SAID ONLY "WHAT WAS NECESSARY TO STOP RUMORS. I REVEALED THAT MUCH AND NO MORE."

REVELATIONS DISCLOSED BY YORTY INCLUDED EXISTENCE OF TWO DIARY-LIKE NOTEBOOKS, SEIZED BY AUTHORITIES AT THE HOME OF SIRHAN, IN WHICH WAS WRITTEN A NOTATION THAT KENNEDY HAD TO DIE BY JUNE 5.

YORTY SAID ALARCON'S ORDER WAS TOO LIMITED BECAUSE IT DID NOT INCLUDE THE NEWS MEDIA. HE POINTED OUT REPORTERS STILL WERE FREE TO GATHER AND DISSEMINATE INFORMATION ABOUT SIRHAN.

THE ORDER WAS ISSUED AT THE ARRAIGNMENT OF SIRHAN ON A COUNTY GRAND JURY INDICTMENT WHICH ACCUSED HIM OF KILLING KENNEDY AND TRYING TO KILL FIVE OTHER PERSONS WHO WERE WOUNDED AT THE SAME TIME. SIRHAN FACES A HEARING JUNE 28 IN THE CASE. HE CURRENTLY IS IN COUNTY JAIL.

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Sirhan Defense Lawyer To Be Chosen by Bar

LOS ANGELES, June 10 (AP)—A lawyer chosen by the Los Angeles County Bar Association and approved by the defendant will represent Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused as the assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

A. L. Wirin, Southern California chief counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, made that announce-

ment today before visiting the 24-year-old Jordanian immigrant, who is held under close guard at the County Central Jail.

Wirin said he would not discuss what Sirhan tells him and is limiting all statements to comply with a sweeping security court order against discussion of the case issued Friday when Superior Court Judge Arthur L. Alarcon arraigned Sirhan.

Wirin said many attorneys have offered to represent Sirhan, but he would not name them. So far Sirhan has been represented by the public defenders office.

Whoever is chosen, "big or small," will serve without fee, Wirin said. He added that Sirhan has no complaints about the way his case has been handled so far.

Wirin said the bar association will recommend counsel for Sirhan and the name will be submitted to Superior Court Judge Richard Schauer for approval. Then Sirhan will have the final say on who his lawyer will be. The American Civil Liberties Union will not recommend a defense attorney, he said.

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79 JUN 17 1968

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Judge Fears Courthouse Trial Might Not Be Safe for Sirhan

By TERRY ROBARDS

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, June 10 —

The presiding judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court expressed anxiety today over the safety of the accused assassin of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

The judge, Donald R. Wright, said he was opposed to holding the trial of the suspect, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, in the county courthouse.

Judge Wright said the courthouse "has no security facilities at all, except on lockup." He said better arrangements could be made at the Hall of Justice, a much older building that, he said, has excellent detention facilities.

Using the Hall of Justice for the trial would enable Sirhan to be transported between a jail cell and the courtroom virtually without public notice.

Site of Indictment

Sirhan was indicted at the Hall of Justice Friday for Mr. Kennedy's murder. He was arraigned the same day in a chapel at the Los Angeles County men's central jail to avoid the public exposure he would have received in a courtroom.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the man who will most likely head the prosecution of Sirhan is J. Miller Leavey, chief of the trials division of the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Leavey declined to discuss the Sirhan case today. When asked if he would be the chief prosecutor he said, "I'm available." But he noted that he had not yet received any official indication that he would prosecute the case.

A defense lawyer has not yet been selected. A. L. Wirin, chief counsel for the America Civil Liberties Union in Southern California, said that Sirhan would be represented by an attorney selected by the Los Angeles County Bar Association and approved by the defendant.

"The organized bar in the past has demonstrated its concern for the constitutional right of counsel," Mr. Wirin said, "and we have every confidence that, if requested by the court, the Los Angeles County Bar Association will secure counsel for this defendant."

He said he had "no intention" of requesting any A.C.L.U. lawyer to represent Mr. Sirhan. The determination

of Sirhan's guilt or innocence poses no civil liberties issue," he said.

Mr. Wirin, who visited Sirhan in jail for about 40 minutes today, said the defendant has twice asked the A.C.L.U. for a lawyer. Mr. Wirin said he had explained the union's position and had turned down the requests.

The defendant is undergoing psychiatric examination this week by two defense experts. They are Dr. Eric Marcus and Dr. Edward Steinbrook. Their findings will be made available only to the defense and will be used to make a decision on what plea Sirhan will enter on June 28, the date that has been set for pleading.

Sources in the county Sheriff's office said that Sirhan had not mentioned the shooting of Mr. Kennedy and five other persons early last Wednesday morning to anyone, nor had he asked for any member of his family to visit him.

Sirhan was reported to be eating three meals a day and sleeping well. He takes exercise intermittently by pacing the jail corridor and has been given books and newspapers to read, at his request.

Yesterday, Paul Schrade, regional director of the United Auto Workers, said he did not know who had shot him. Mr. Schrade was one of five persons wounded when Mr. Kennedy was shot.

Early Charges Dropped

On a motion by the District Attorney today, the Los Angeles Superior Court dismissed the original six-count complaint against Sirhan charging him with assault to commit murder. The reason for the dismissal was that the indictment, handed down two days later, superseded the original complaint.

In another development today, Superior Judge Arthur Alarcon said that his information control order concerning the prosecution of Sirhan was not meant to apply to the press or the general public.

Judge Alarcon, who presided at Sirhan's arraignment, issued probably the most sweeping injunction yet to figure in a major criminal case forbidding public officials and others connected with the case from disseminating information that might impair a fair trial. "Swift" contempt of court action was promised.

A sentence in the preamble to Judge Alarcon's order, disapproving "dissemination by any means of public communication of any out-of-court statements," left a possible inference of application at least in spirit to news media and private citizens.

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Kennedy Deaths Seen Conspiracy

SPOKANE, Wash., June 10 (AP)—Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), said today he thinks the deaths of both Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and President John F. Kennedy were the results of conspiracies.

"I have no proof," the Chairman of the Senate Interior Committee said, "and I have collected no evidence. But I am convinced personally that those deaths and that of Martin Luther King were planned by groups, not the individuals who actually did the assassinating."

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Sirhan Threatened

LOS ANGELES, June 11 (UPI) — A total of 59 threats against the life of Sirhan B. Sirhan were received during the past five days and jailers today maintained strict security around the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The phoned threats hit a peak of 29 Saturday, the day after the suspect was arraigned.

The Sheriff's Department, heeding a court-ordered news blackout on pretrial statements, refused to confirm or deny the threats but other sources said the calls included many demanding authorities "turn him over to us."

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Sirhan Asks 'Big Name' Lawyer

LOS ANGELES, June 10 (UP) — Sirhan Bishara Sirhan has asked the American Civil Liberties Union to help find a "big name" lawyer to defend him against the charge of assassinating Robert F. Kennedy.

A. L. Wirin, noted constitutional lawyer and chief counsel of the Southern California ALCU, has been visiting Sirhan daily in his cell and planned to do so today.

This week Mr. Wirin will ask presiding judge Richard Schauer of Los Angeles Superior Court to call on the Los Angeles Bar Association and other legal groups to obtain a defense attorney.

Superior Judge Arthur Alarcon rejected Mr. Wirin's motion at the arraignment for "one or more outstanding lawyers" to be appointed to defend Sirhan but indicated he would reconsider the request at a later time.

DELAYS PLEA

Sirhan presently is represented by Wilbur T. Littlefield, chief deputy trial lawyer in the public

defender's office. At his request, entering of a plea of guilt or innocence was continued until June 28.

Sirhan has indicated to Mr. Wirin he would prefer to be defended by a private lawyer, altho he is not opposed to Mr. Littlefield in particular. Mr. Wirin hopes that a lawyer of the caliber of Melvin Belli, who defended Jack Ruby in Dallas, would be sought by the court.

HEAVY GUARD

Meanwhile, Sirhan remained under heavy guard in the second floor hospital ward of Central Jail. Newspapers are distributed in the ward and deputies said Sirhan probably had seen photographs of the funeral of the man he is accused of killing June 5.

While legal efforts continued to find a defense attorney for the suspect, police and prosecution attorneys were busy seeking answers to several questions, including whether the slaying was the result of a lone assassin or of a conspiracy.

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 The Washington Daily News 5 _____
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 The National Observer _____
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Date JUN 10 1968

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

All-Out Surgical Effort to Save Kennedy Told

Most Modern Instruments, Heart Assist Machines, Powerful Drugs Reported Used

Exclusive to The Times from the Washington Post

The three neurosurgeons who operated on Sen. Robert F. Kennedy last Wednesday morning tried every medical measure known in their attempt to save his life.

In the three hours and 20 minutes that Kennedy was under the knife at Good Samaritan Hospital the doctors used the newest of surgical instruments, the latest in heart assist machines and the most powerful of modern medicines trying to bring him back from the brink of death.

"These men," said one hospital source of the surgeons, "did everything imaginable to save him. They worked like bandits."

The surgical team that operated on Kennedy—Dr. Maxwell Andler of UCLA and Dr. Nat Downs Reid and Dr. Henry Cuneo of USC—has been forbidden by court orders to discuss any details of the Kennedy assassination, including the time the New York senator spent in Good Samaritan up to the hour of his death.

Details Supplied

But other sources, including Newsweek magazine, which apparently had a correspondent inside the hospital, supplied details of the time Kennedy spent in surgery.

It is understood that Kennedy's brain was left at the hospital for exhaustive microscopic tests to determine the exact extent of

brain damage. The results will be published by the Los Angeles County coroner as part of an official and final autopsy report. One pathologist said it is not unusual to remove the entire brain for tests in cases where it has been severely damaged.

Kennedy went under the knife at 3:10 a.m., two hours and 55 minutes after his assassin fired a .22-caliber bullet into his head, just behind the right ear.

The first thing the doctors did was to shave the back of Kennedy's head, to bare that part of the skull for surgery.

On the operating table, his face was covered with an oxygen mask plugged into a positive pressure machine to match the oxygen flow to his own breathing.

Hole Expanded

The hole made by the bullet in Kennedy's skull was about two centimeters wide, which the surgeons then expanded to four centimeters to allow them to clean the wound. The instrument used to do this was an air drill, a relatively new and delicate device that works on compressed air and turns at more than 10,000 revolutions a minute without heating up.

When the immediate wound was sucked clean of broken bones, metal and tissue, the surgeons

used an air-operated saw to remove that part of the skull covering the rear portion of Kennedy's brain.

The doctors immediately found portions of brain tissue distended from internal bleeding and pressure so they injected massive amounts of two drugs to help stem the swelling.

One was mannitol, a dehydrating agent to get rid of the excess fluid that had built up inside the brain. The other was dexamethasone, a steroid that works by reducing inflammation of nerves and tissue.

Probing Kennedy's brain, the doctors found and removed the two largest bullet fragments. The first and largest fragment was discovered just behind the temporal bone, which had shattered from the bullet's track, just above the main portion of the brain stem at a 45-degree angle to the projectile's point of entry.

When the operation began, Kennedy was not moving a single superficial muscle, suggesting his brain had no control over them.

During surgery, according to Newsweek, the doctors attempted to stimulate his deeper reflexes by pricking his arms and legs with pins.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-10 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/10/68

Edition: Home

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Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title: KENSALT

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Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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These pin pricks caused
spasmodic movements of Kennedy's legs and arms, especially on the right side. His left arm and leg responded far more slowly, indicating even then that the right of his brain was damaged enough to have caused at least partial paralysis of his left side.

He was given two pints of whole blood to make up for the blood he lost. He was sewed up at 6:30 a.m. and wheeled directly into the hospital's intensive care unit, where he was kept on a positive pressure machine to keep him breathing.

Inside the intensive care unit, he was plugged into machines to constantly check his brain and heart.

Pulses from his brain began leveling off at 6 p.m. Wednesday and stopped shortly thereafter indicating that brain activity, at least near the surface, had ceased.

Seven hours later his heart began to falter, and 44 minutes after that at 1:44 a.m. it stopped beating and he was pronounced dead.

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ARABS CLAIM SIRHAN KIN ISRAEL SPY

CAIRO (UPI) —The semi-official Middle East News Agency reported from Baghdad Sunday night that informed sources said Iraqi authorities arrested the brother of the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy months ago on charges of spying for Israel.

The agency quoted the sources as saying Soliman Sirhan, brother of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, was an engineer working for a private company and carrying a Jordanian passport.

According to the sources, Soliman was arrested near the Jordanian border while carrying maps of Iraqi military airports.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-31 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/10/68
 Edition: Home
 Author:
 Editor: Nick B. Williams
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(PERCY)

WASHINGTON--SEN. CHARLES PERCY, R-ILL., PREDICTED YESTERDAY THE ASSASSINATION OF SEN. KENNEDY WOULD HELP RICHARD NIXON WIN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

"IF MR. NIXON IS THE SUCCESSFUL NOMINEE IN MIAMI, AS LOOKS HIGHLY PROBABLE NOW, THIS WILL HAVE A MARKED IMPACT ON HIS ABILITY TO GET ELECTED IN NOVEMBER," PERCY SAID ON METROMEDIA'S OPINION: WASHINGTON.

"REPUBLICANISM, ACROSS THE COUNTRY, IS NOW FAVORED OVER THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AS PROBLEM SERVERS AND PEOPLE WANT THE SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS," PERCY SAID.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Prince Stanislas and Princess Lee Radziwill, at left, and Mrs. John F. Kennedy

Kennedy Surgeons Tried Everything

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, June 9—The three neurosurgeons who operated on Sen. Robert F. Kennedy last Wednesday morning tried every medical measure known in their attempt to save his life.

In the three hours and 20 minutes that Sen. Kennedy was in surgery at Good Samaritan Hospital the doctors used the newest of surgical instruments, the latest in heart assist machines and the most powerful of modern medicines trying to bring him back from the brink of death.

"These men," said one hospital source of the surgeons, did everything imaginable to save him. They worked like madmen."

Court Order Issued

The surgical team that operated on Kennedy — Dr. Maxwell Anderson of UCLA and Dr. Nat Downs Reid and Dr. Henry Cuneo of USC — has been forbidden by court order to discuss any details of the Kennedy assassination, including the time the New York Senator spent in Good Samaritan Hospital up to the hour of his death.

But other sources, including Newsweek magazine which apparently had a correspondent inside the hospital, supplied details about the time Sen. Kennedy spent in surgery.

He went into surgery at 6:10 a.m. EDT, two hours and 55 minutes after his assassin had fired a .22-caliber bullet into

his head, just behind the right ear.

The doctors first shaved the back of Sen. Kennedy's head, to bare that part of the skull for surgery.

On the operating table, his face was covered with an oxygen mask plugged into a positive pressure machine to match the oxygen flow to his own breathing.

Cleaning the Wound

The hole made by the bullet in Sen. Kennedy's skull was about two centimeters (of an inch) wide, which the surgeons then expanded to four centimeters to allow them to clean the wound. The instrument used to do this was an air drill, a relatively new and delicate device that works on compressed air and turns at more than 10,000 revolutions a minute without heating up.

When the immediate wound was sucked clean of broken bones, metal, and tissue, the surgeons used an aspirated saw to remove that part of the skull covering the rear portion of Sen. Kennedy's brain.

The doctors immediately found portions of brain tissue pouching out from internal bleeding, and pressure so they injected massive amounts of two drugs to help stem the swelling.

Fragments Removed

One was mannitol, a dehydrating agent to get rid of the excess fluid that had built up inside the brain. The other was dexamethasone, a steroid

that works by reducing inflammation of nerves and tissues.

Probing Sen. Kennedy's brain, the doctors found and removed the two largest bullet fragments. The first and largest fragment was discovered just behind the temporal bone, which had shattered from the bullet's impact. The second piece was found at the end of the bullet's track, just above the main portion of the brain stem at a 45-degree angle to the projectile's point of entry.

When the operation began, Sen. Kennedy was not moving a single superficial muscle, suggesting his brain had not control over them. (Superficial muscles control voluntary movements of the body on command of the brain.)

During surgery, according to Newsweek, the doctors attempted to stimulate his deeper reflexes by pricking his arms and legs with pins.

These pinpricks caused spasmodic movements of Sen. Kennedy's legs and arms, especially on the right side. His

left arm and leg responded far more slowly, indicating even then that the right of his brain was damaged enough to have caused at least partial paralysis of his left side.

Given 2 Pints of Blood

Sen. Kennedy was given two pints of whole blood to make up for the blood he lost. His wound was sewed up at 6:30 a.m. EDT, and he was wheeled directly into the hospital's Intensive Care Unit, where he was kept on a positive pressure machine to keep him breathing.

Inside the Intensive Care Unit, machines constantly checked his brain and heart.

Pulses from his brain began leveling off at 9 p.m. EDT and stopped shortly thereafter, indicating that brain activity, at least near the surface, had ceased.

Seven hours later his heart began to falter. Forty-four minutes after that—at 4:44 a.m.—it stopped beating and he was pronounced dead.

Line Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

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Throngs Say Goodbye to Kennedy

Up to a Million Line the Route To His Burial

A By HAYNES JOHNSON
 Star Staff Writer

The Robert Francis Kennedy saga is ended. Its finale was acted out before the country's leaders and a vast multitude who paid him a final tribute in an almost endless mass from New York to Washington and through Washington to his grave.

No one will ever know how many people came out to say goodbye to Kennedy. The number might have run as high as one million. The crowd in Washington alone was estimated at up to 500,000. They were the last—and the greatest—of the Kennedy crowds.

Now Kennedy, the young man of passion and compassion, whose life stood emotion and controversy and whose death has touched the world, lies buried in Arlington Cemetery near his brother, John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

His burial took place at night, under floodlights and a nearly full moon, almost 13 hours after his church service had begun in New York's St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The arrival and the subsequent procession in Washington provided a canstone to a day dominated by people.

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From the darkness around Union Station and on to his grave at Arlington, the throngs lined the streets of the capital. They lighted candles. They hummed "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." They saluted. And they were still and patient, as all the crowds who had paid tribute to him on his final day.

Kennedy was buried on the same grassy slope near the Eternal Flame that burns for his brother, in a ceremony that began shortly after 10:20 last night.

Because the funeral train was nearly 4½ hours late in arriving, causing the final ceremony to be held at night, large floodlights had been set up on the hillside below the Custis Lee Mansion. The dignitaries—including President Johnson—stood in a semicircle around the young senator's coffin. Many of them held lighted candles.

"America". Played Softly

At 10:32 p.m., his pallbearers, numbering among them a glossary of the famous in America, stepped forward and lifted the American flag from his mahogany casket. The Harvard band struck up "America." They played it softly.

Ten minutes later the ceremony was ended. Before the throng left the slope, the members of his family his wife, his children, his sisters, his brothers-in-law, his nieces and nephews, all moved forward and knelt around his coffin and kissed it. After they had left, the casket was lowered, at 11:34.

A plain white wooden cross—with no name on it—was to be placed early this morning at the head of the grave. It was requested by the Family and will remain until a permanent memorial is decided upon.

Robert Kennedy's funeral day combined both sorrow and ceremony, but the one note that overshadowed everything else was the outpouring of people.

His funeral brought a response usually reserved only for presidents.

It was a lovely night and the lights illuminating the Lincoln Memorial, the Monument, the Capitol and the Reflecting Pool showed them all at their best. The crowds remained thick all the way as the caravan moved across Memorial Bridge and on into the hills of Arlington.

There Robert F. Kennedy was laid to rest 60 feet from his brother. He was another assassinated Kennedy buried in Arlington, another Kennedy taken before his time.

As the train carrying his body and family made its way slowly through the cities and countryside of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, men, women and children stood massed along the way. They stood there offering a last silent tribute.

Two men on a tug in a river stood at stiff salute. Nuns and Negroes, sawmill workers and housewives, girl scouts and veterans—all had turned out on a warm, hazy June day as a gesture of sympathy for a man—and a family—who have experienced more than enough tragedy. At one point, a small boy played Taps on his bugle.

For the most part, they stood silently. In Baltimore, the people sang "We Shall Overcome" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Elsewhere, some waved handkerchiefs. Children brought small American flags. Some adults unfurled old, and larger, standards. They, too, were waved.

Kennedy had been seeking the support of such people in his drive for the presidency this year. While he did not meet with the sweeping success his most ardent supporters had hoped for, yesterday's outpouring was another demonstration of the Kennedy hold on the general public.

But, like so much of the Kennedy story, even the dignity and compassion of his funeral day was marred by tragedy.

In Elizabeth, N.J., a New York-bound passenger train killed two mourners and injured six others. The accident occurred while the special funeral train they wanted to see was moving slowly through the station.

Near Trenton, a young man awaiting the train on top of a box car reached up and touched an overhead wire. He was seriously burned.

It was a note of ill fate that could only occur, it seemed, on a Kennedy expedition. No American family of such pre-eminence has been struck by such a succession of shattering tragedies; their history reads more like a modern version of an ancient Greek tragedy than a chronicle of a major political dynasty.

One of the extraordinary events of the day came inside the train. Joseph P. Kennedy III, at 15, the oldest of Robert and Ethel's sons, walked through the entire train, shaking hands with every passenger. He was thanking them for coming, and acting as the head of his branch of the Kennedy family.

Joe was wearing a PT pin—the symbol of his uncle's valor in World War II and later of his successful presidential campaign in 1960. Joe is gracious, and looks like his father.

While passengers were buzzing about the quality of his performance, Ethel Kennedy began making her way through each car. As she entered a car, it would become still. She walked slowly, stopping to shake each hand and thank each person.

"That's what you call class," whispered one woman after Ethel had passed.

The train, like the church before and the cemetery later, was loaded with the great. Diplomats, writers, athletes, actors and politicians, mingled and moved about.

On one car Coretta King, Martin Luther King's widow, was talking with Ralph Abernathy, King's successor. She was introduced to Sharon Percy Rockefeller and Jay Rockefeller, now in West Virginia politics.

"I think there's hope yet," Mrs. King was saying, "no matter how bad it seems at times."

That, as much as anything, summed up the feeling of those aboard the train. It was neither an entirely sad nor happy group.

It was a strange ride, and strange journey, that funeral procession by rail. The train ran far behind schedule; it took six hours before reaching Baltimore. The entire trip had been scheduled for four hours, it took eight hours.

But it permitted, for nearly all aboard, a time of relaxation after the tension and emotional ordeal of the funeral. It was a respite—sort of a wake—between church and grave.

The older members of the New Frontier—the Sorensens and Schlesingers—could be seen exchanging conversation with the newer members of the hoped-for Kennedy restoration. And the day itself added to the illusion of calm and peace.

Kennedy's funeral train took him across some of the lovelier rivers, the Susquehanna and Delaware, and past the rolling Maryland countryside. Boats were out. Those aboard stood and waved, or just stood, like the more prosaic citizens lining the roadways. The sun was out, the skies were then clear, the countryside green and fresh. It was almost possible to forget, for a time, the central purpose and meaning of the trip and the day.

Yet everyone knew the main point and purpose of the trip rested in the last car, an observation car. There, the casket of Robert Kennedy could be seen by those outside the train. It was mounted on chairs and draped with the American flag. There also was black bunting. The name of the car had been changed for the day. It was the Robert F. Kennedy.

Riding with the Senator's widow and friends of the family were nine of her 10 children. Only Douglas Harriman Kennedy, age 1, was not aboard. Also with them were Caroline and John Kennedy Jr., children of the late President; Chris and Sidney Lawford, children of Mrs. Pat Lawford; Robert, son of Ambassador and Mrs. Sargent Shriver; and Stephen and William Smith, children of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Smith, Kennedy's brother-in-law and sister.

A number of senators and Cabinet officers also made the trip. They had all been to the service at St. Patrick's Cathedral in the morning.

On the platform on the back of the car, the slain senator's brother, Edward M. Kennedy, often stood and waved to the countless thousands along the tracks.

The crowds were so big that the train was running more than two hours behind schedule by the time it reached Trenton, N.J.—about half-way to Washington. By the time it reached Baltimore, it was at least three hours late.

The train was scheduled to leave New York City at 12:30 p.m., but did not depart until shortly after 1 p.m. It arrived at its destination, Washington's Union Station, at 9:07, covering a distance of approximately 230 miles.

On hand to greet the train at the end of the nine-hour journey were President and Mrs. Johnson and Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey. They had attended the church service earlier in the day, then returned to Washington by plane. Many other government officials were on hand at Union Station and later at Arlington Cemetery.

From Union Station, the cortege wended its way past the New Senate Office Building, where Kennedy had an office for the 3½ years he represented New York State in the Senate, then passed the Senate wing of the Capitol on its way down Constitution Avenue.

The motorcade paused in front of the Justice Department, where Kennedy served as attorney general. A crowd in front of the building had waited through the heat of the day, and later through a series of late afternoon and early evening showers.

Attorney General and Mrs. Ramsey Clark, who had been waiting for about 30 minutes in front of the building, joined the cortege as it proceeded on to the Lincoln Memorial.

At the Memorial, the cortege stopped for several minutes, as a choir sung from the steps of the landmark and residents of Resurrection City watched from across the street.

Just as the cortege reached Arlington Memorial Cemetery, the sky — which had been filled with rain clouds all evening — appeared to have suddenly cleared. Members of the party lighted candles just before the burial began.

Three times during the day, the strains of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" were heard by members of the funeral party — at the close of the church service, at Baltimore's railroad station and again from a choir on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, where the cortege paused for several minutes.

The day began with a formal funeral service inside towering St. Patrick's Cathedral on New York City's Fifth Avenue. An estimated 2,300 invited dignitaries and friends of the senator attended.

On Friday, the uninvited — more than 150,000 persons — stood in line for as long as seven hours, waiting in the 90-degree heat and humidity of midtown Manhattan to pay their respects by passing the casket, some touching it briefly.

Yesterday's funeral mass began with a solemn procession down the middle aisle of the Gothic cathedral, past the flag-draped coffin flanked by six candles.

Edward Kennedy spoke first.

"We loved him as a father, as a brother and as a son. Love is not an easy feeling to get into words," he said. "Nor is loyalty, trust or joy. He was all of these. He loved life intensely and enjoyed it always."

Kennedy told those gathered in the stifling heat of the august old cathedral:

"He received inspiration which he passed on to all of us. He gave us strength in time of trouble, wisdom in time of uncertainty, and sharing in time of happiness. He was always by our side."

"This is the way he lived. My brother need not be idealized or enlarged in death beyond what he was in life, to be remembered simply as a good and decent man, who saw wrong and tried to right it, saw suffering and tried to heal it, saw war and tried to stop it."

His voice cracking, he added:

"As he said many times, in many parts of this nation, to those who touched and who sought to touch him:

"Some men see things as they are and say, why. I dream things that never were and say, why not?"

Shortly after Kennedy completed his tribute, the Kennedy family children moved forward to give communion ingredients and to receive communion themselves from Archbishop Terence J. Cooke, chief celebrant of the solemn requiem mass.

Two girls, shrouded in mourning lace, and several of the slain senator's sons and nephews — some dressed in the black and white garb of altar boys — received the sacred wafer from the archbishop.

Ethel Kennedy — the widow in stark black, her faced solemnly veiled — and other members of the Kennedy family then approached the altar for communion.

Loudspeakers mounted in maple trees on either side of the cathedral carried the church service to thousands of persons standing outside in the sultry heat.

Archbishop Cooke delivered the eulogy:

"Somehow by the grace of God, and with the strength that still lies deep within the soul of America, we must find the courage to take up again the laborious work to which Senator Kennedy devoted all his energies; The building of a great and honorable nation.

"Especially in this hour, we must keep faith with America and her destiny, and we must not forsake our trust in one another."

The archbishop reminded the congregation of President Johnson's words shortly after the senator was fatally shot in Los Angeles on Wednesday morning.

"President Johnson offered the nation his counsel when he pointed out that 200 million Americans did not fire the shot that ended Senator Kennedy's life. The act of one man must not demoralize and incapacitate 200 million others.

"To permit this to happen would be to fail utterly to grasp the message of hope and optimism in Senator Kennedy's life."

"We admire his vision in confronting the problems of poverty and civil rights. He also had 'a dream' — the dream of an America purged of prejudice, assuring freedom for all her citizens, a land of truly equal opportunity. He pursued that dream with even greater courage and enthusiasm than when he climbed mountains and forded streams."

Concluding his 20-minute eulogy, Archbishop Cooke said:

"We mourn Robert Kennedy and we know that America shall miss him, but let us not miss the meaning of his life. We too must live in faith; we must respond to God's call; we must answer our neighbor's call for true freedom and equality."

"Our response will be made in loving God and loving our neighbor, in proving our love by service, in serving by confronting and resolving problems of poverty, race, violence and war."

Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston — who has served over the years as a sort of pastor-extraordinary and spiritual adviser to the Kennedy family — led the mourners in the

blessing of the body and commendation of the soul. The congregation joined in the recitation.

In the gravel-voiced Irish accent which the nation remembers from John F. Kennedy's inauguration and funeral, the 72-year-old archbishop intoned the ancient prayer for the soul of a dead Christian:

"May the angels take you into paradise; may the martyrs come to welcome you on your way, and lead you into the Holy City . . . may the choir of angels welcome you and, with Lazarus who was once poor, may you have everlasting rest."

Archbishop Cushing circled the flag-draped mahogany casket and sprinkled it with holy water. He swung a thurible containing incense so that the aromatic smoke rose over the coffin — an ancient rite of the Catholic Church.



President Johnson extends his sympathy to Edward Kennedy.

—United Press International



—Associated Press

Nuns wave to Sen. Edward Kennedy as the train passes through Philadelphia.

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UPI-43

(KENNEDY)

NEW ORLEANS--ARCHBISHOP PHILIP M. HANNAN TOLD A LOCAL NEWSPAPER SUNDAY THAT SEN. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, D-MASS., IS BEING URGED TO WITHDRAW FROM ACTIVE POLITICAL LIFE.

BILL ABBOTT OF THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE QUOTED ARCHBISHOP HANNAN AS SAYING:

"THE NATURAL REACTION OF THE KENNEDY FAMILY AND OF CLOSE FRIENDS IS TO DISCOURAGE TED FROM THE CAREER WHICH HAS PROVED FATAL TO TWO OF HIS OLDER BROTHERS."

ARCHBISHOP HANNAN, A CLOSE FRIEND OF THE KENNEDY FAMILY, PRESIDED AT GRAVESIDE SERVICES FOR SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY SATURDAY NIGHT AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY. HE ALSO DELIVERED THE EULOGY AT THE FUNERAL OF JOHN F. KENNEDY.

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HYANNIS PORT, MASS.--SEN. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, D-MASS., WAS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT THE KENNEDY COMPOUND IN THIS CAPE COD RESORT TODAY WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

THE SENATOR'S MOTHER, ROSE, ARRIVED AT THE COMPOUND SUNDAY AFTERNOON. ALSO ARRIVING SUNDAY WAS MRS. R. SARGENT SHRIVER, WIFE OF THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

MRS. ETHEL KENNEDY AND HER TEN CHILDREN ARE EXPECTED WITHIN A DAY OR SO.

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WASHINGTON--A CHAUFFEUR FOR THE LATE SEN. KENNEDY SAID TODAY HE WAS BEATEN AND ROBBED BY SEVEN YOUTHS EARLY YESTERDAY AS HE WAS RETURNING HOME FROM THE SENATOR'S BURIAL.

THE DRIVER, L. EDGAR MORROW, 45, TOLD POLICE THE YOUTHS TOOK HIS WALLET CONTAINING THREE GASOLINE CREDIT CARDS IN THE NAME OF THE LATE SENATOR.

MORROW SAID THE ATTACK OCCURRED WHEN HE PARKED NEAR HIS NORTHEAST WASHINGTON HOME AFTER TAKING THE KENNEDY FAMILY TO THEIR MCLEAN, VA., ESTATE FOLLOWING THE BURIAL AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY.

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EAST LANSING, MICH.--THE MAN WHO DELIVERED THE EULOGY AT THE FUNERAL OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. SAID YESTERDAY SEN. KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION "MAKES IT ALL THE MORE URGENT"

THAT UNIVERSITIES TURN TOWARD CONQUERING WAR, POVERTY AND RACISM.

THE REV. DR. BERNJAMIN ELIJAH MAY, PRESIDENT EMERITUS OF MOREHOUSE COLLEGE, ATLANTA, GA., SPOKE AT MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

"THE DAY HAS COME FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO TRAIN THEIR STUDENTS TO BE SERIOUSLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE URGENCY AND THE COMMITMENT TO ELIMINATE WAR, ABOLISH POVERTY, AND EXTERMINATE RACISM."

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NEW YORK--U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL THANT SAYS ALL MEN SHARE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATH OF SEN. KENNEDY.

IN ONE OF SEVERAL EULOGIES FOR KENNEDY DELIVERED AT HOLY FAMILY CHURCH A BLOCK FROM THE U.N. BUILDING, THANT SAID:

"WE HAVE SEEN TOO MUCH VIOLENCE EVERYWHERE TO ESCAPE THE RESPONSIBILITY WHICH ALL MUST SHARE FOR PUTTING AN END TO IT."

"VIOLENCE BEGETS VIOLENCE, WHETHER IT TAKES THE FORM OF A MASSIVE WAR OR AN ISOLATED ASSASSINATION, AN ILL-CONSIDERED APPEAL TO VIOLENT EMOTIONS OR THE WITLESS EXPLOITATION OF VIOLENCE AS A FORM OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT."

U.S. AMBASSADOR ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG ALSO EULOGIZED THE SENATOR.
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 O K E N S A L T

UPI-17

(GUNS)

WASHINGTON--SEN. JOSEPH TYDINGS, D-MD., CLOSE FRIEND OF THE ASSASSINATED KENNEDY BROTHERS, YESTERDAY BRANDED THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION (NRA) A TAX-FREE "FRONT" FOR U.S. GUNMAKERS WHOSE LOBBYING POWER SCARES CONGRESS AWAY FROM STRONG GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION.

TYDINGS PROMISED TO INTRODUCE LEGISLATION SOON TO REQUIRE REGISTRATION AND INDIVIDUAL LICENSING OF EVERY PRIVATELY OWNED GUN IN THE COUNTRY AND PERMIT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO CONFISCATE FIREARMS OF UNQUALIFIED OWNERS "WITH JUST COMPENSATION."

TYDINGS SAID "THE PRESIDENT IS WRONG" TO BELIEVE SEN. KENNEDY'S MURDER WILL BY ITSELF SHOCK THE CONGRESS INTO PASSING STRONGER GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION THAN THE ONE BANNING MAIL ORDER SALES OF HAND GUNS NOW AWAITING HIS SIGNATURE. BUT HE URGED JOHNSON TO SIGN THE BILL ANYWAY.

TYDINGS, AN EARLY POLITICAL SUPPORTER OF BOTH THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AND SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, MADE HIS REMARKS IN A TELEVISED INTERVIEW ON NBC'S MEET THE PRESS.

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CHICAGO--TWO NEGRO GUNMEN WALKED INTO THE GROCERY OF A QUIET, RESERVED JORDANIAN AND SHOT HIM TO DEATH.

THE SUSPECTS IN THE SLAYING WERE STILL AT LARGE TODAY WHILE POLICE TRIED TO TRACK DOWN RUMORS THE GROCER HAD SAID "KENNEDY SHOULD HAVE BEEN DEAD LONG AGO."

THE KILLING OF ABNER RAYVAN, 55, SATURDAY NIGHT WAS SEEN AS A POSSIBLE REVENGE KILLING FOR THE DEATH OF KENNEDY. A JORDANIAN WAS BEING HELD ON MURDER CHARGES FOR KENNEDY'S DEATH.

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NEW YORK--A HEARING IS SCHEDULED TODAY FOR A 30-YEAR-OLD SALESMAN WHO WAS ARRESTED SATURDAY WHEN HE TRIED TO ENTER ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL DURING THE KENNEDY FUNERAL CARRYING AN UNLOADED REVOLVER IN AN ATTACHE CASE.

GARY J. DE DELL OF SYRACUSE, N.Y., WAS ARRAIGNED BEFORE JUDGE HOWARD ROOSBACK ON CHARGES OF CARRYING A WEAPON WITHOUT A VALID PERMIT. HE WAS HELD IN LIEU OF \$2,000 BAIL.

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MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.--BURLINGTON COUNTY SHERIFF FRANCIS BRENNAN HAS ASKED RESIDENTS TO TURN ANY GUNS THEY HAVE OVER TO HIS OFFICE.

THE SHERIFF SAID THAT BY VOLUNTARILY GETTING RID OF FIREARMS, THE PUBLIC COULD CUT DOWN ON VIOLENCE AND ACCIDENTS THAT OFTEN OCCUR WHEN THE WEAPONS ARE LEFT AROUND THE HOUSE.

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NEW YORK--THE STATE INVESTIGATION COMMISSION (SIC) URGED GOV. ROCKEFELLER YESTERDAY TO TIGHTEN CONTROLS ON PISTOL PERMITS AND ALLOW POLICE TO FINGERPRINT PERSONS WHO TRY TO CONCEAL THEIR IDENTITY WHEN ARRESTED.

SIC CHAIRMAN MYLES LANE SAID IN A REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR THERE ARE ABOUT 200,000 PISTOL PERMITS IN FORCE IN UPSTATE NEW YORK, WHERE THEY DO NOT HAVE TO BE RENEWED ANNUALLY AS THEY DO IN NEW YORK CITY.

LANE SAID SOME OF THESE PERMITS SHOULD BE INVALIDATED BECAUSE THE GUNS INVOLVED HAVE CHANGED HANDS. THE REPORT SAID LAXITY IN LICENSE PROCEDURE RESULTS FROM WIDESPREAD CONFUSION ABOUT LOCAL INTERPRETATION OF FIREARMS LAWS.

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PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS:

IN RESPONSE TO MANY INQUIRIES:

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL IS COOPERATING WITH COWLES COMMUNICATIONS ON A BOOK ABOUT THE LIFE AND DEATH OF SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

THE BOOK WILL BE HARD COVER AND BE READY FOR DISTRIBUTION IN FOUR WEEKS OR LESS, POSSIBLY BY JULY 1. THE TITLE WILL BE:

"ASSASSINATION--ROBERT F. KENNEDY (1925-1968)." THE COVER WILL BE IN COLOR--NORMAN ROCKWELL'S PORTRAIT OF THE SENATOR.

IT WILL RUN 80,000 TO 100,000 WORDS AND INCLUDE 75 TO 100 OF THE UPI'S BEST PICTURES. UPI PHOTOGRAPHER RON BENNETT WAS AT THE SCENE WHEN THE SHOOTING OCCURRED AND MADE MANY EXCLUSIVE SHOTS, INCLUDING ONE OF MRS. ETHEL KENNEDY BENDING OVER HER HUSBAND AFTER PLACING A ROSARY IN HIS HANDS.

COWLES COMMUNICATIONS IS WILLING TO MAKE THIS BOOK AVAILABLE TO NEWSPAPERS AND BROADCASTERS FOR SALE. THE RETAIL BOOK STORE PRICE WILL BE \$4.95 AND COWLES WILL MAKE IT AVAILABLE TO NEWSPAPERS AND BROADCASTERS AT A 40 PER CENT DISCOUNT ON ORDERS OF 50 OR MORE COPIES--OR \$2.97 PER COPY. NEWSPAPERS AND BROADCASTERS CAN SET THEIR OWN PRICE.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT GEORGE HOPKINS, COWLES SALES MANAGER, 488 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY 10021.
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ARREST AT ST. PATRICK'S LEADS TO CACHE OF ARMS

New York City police yesterday seized a 30-year-old man at the entrance to St. Patrick's Cathedral carrying an unloaded pistol in a briefcase. Later, in his upstate New York home, a submachine gun with a blocked barrel, two rifles, two shotguns, two pellet guns and ammunition were seized on a search warrant.

The man, identified as Gary J. Dedell, a printing company salesman from Syracuse, was seized about 15 minutes before President Johnson's arrival for the funeral of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. He was charged with carrying an unloaded revolver without a valid permit.

Syracuse police said framed pictures of Kennedy and Czar Nicholas of Russia, slain with his family after the Bolshevik Revolution, hung on the door of his home.

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 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date JUN 9 1968

79 JUN 17 1968

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29 JUN 17 1968

CAMPERS JOIN CORTEGE B1

People of Resurrection City Bid

Farewell to Fallen Friend

By RONALD SARRO
Star Staff Writer

Resurrection City became a melting pot yesterday of black and white, rich and poor, young and old, bidding farewell to a fallen friend.

The complex bustled with preparations for the passage of the funeral procession carrying the assassinated Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to his final resting place in Arlington Cemetery, on the opposite shore of the Potomac.

The Kennedy family had invited representatives from the ~~encampment~~ of poor people, whose cause the senator had championed, to join the funeral cortege in the slow procession from Union Station to the cemetery.

Hosea Williams, head of the campaign's direct action effort, then asked each group in the city to elect its representatives to a contingent of about 27 persons.

Fifty of the campaign participants also were taken by bus to Arlington Cemetery, where they were given a cordoned-off area near the gravesite.

The procession reached the Lincoln Memorial Circle at 10:10 p.m. led by the hearse

carrying Sen. Kennedy's body. As the motorcade slowly rounded the circle a crowd 6 to 10 deep stood in silence that was punctuated only by the popping of dozens of flashbulbs.

The hearse stopped in front of the flood-lit statue of Lincoln while a choral group sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." It remained at a standstill for about eight minutes while the group sang two more songs: "Thou Knowest the Secrets of Our Hearts" and "Oh Lord, Thy Little Angels, Send and Bear My Soul to Heaven." All three selec-

tions were chosen by the Kennedy family.

As the procession slowly moved around the circle and across Memorial Bridge the crowd there began to drift away and onlookers from Resurrection City returned to their camp.

Meantime, hundreds of persons from all walks of life took up positions around the Lincoln Memorial, neighboring the tent city, to await the funeral procession. By the time it arrived, the crowd had grown to an estimated 5,000.

The Lincoln Memorial crowd was more than six deep in some places—perhaps the greatest concentration of persons viewing the procession. They included about 75 who were Kennedy campaign volunteers.

They sat on benches, on lawn chairs, on newspapers, on blankets, on boards, or they stood.

Several dozen early birds got choice seats on the top steps of the Lincoln Memorial to await the passing funeral line. But at 4:30 p.m. police informed them, after many had sat there for perhaps four hours, that the steps were being cleared as part of stringent security measures.

As hundreds sat in the sweltering sunlight, a memorial service was begun at mid-afternoon at the edge of the Reflecting Pool by Negro gospel singers.

The gospel singers gave way shortly after 7 p.m., to 140 singers from four Washington area choral groups, accompanied by a nine-member U.S. Marine Band brass ensemble.

Represented were the Choral Arts Society of Washington, the Oratorio Society of Montgomery County, the All Souls Memorial Episcopal Church Choir and the St. John's Norwood Parish Episcopal Choir.

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RECEIVED Date JUN 9 1968

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20 JUN 17 1968

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Sirhan Under 24-Hour Guard; Judge Bars Case Comment

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, remained under constant surveillance yesterday as Kennedy was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

The 24-year-old Jordanian immigrant was kept in the bullet-proof second floor cell of the hospital section of the Los Angeles County jail where he was taken following Kennedy's shooting in the Ambassador Hotel.

An unarmed deputy was constantly in the room with him and an armed guard watched through a plastic peephole in the door.

After a brief appearance at arraignment Friday when he was formally charged with Kennedy's murder, Sirhan was whisked off under maximum police protection and under a mandatory order from Superior Court Judge Arthur A. Alarcon that no witnesses, officers, attorneys or public officials comment publicly on the case.

Mrs. Mary Sirhan, the suspect's mother, had been invited by A. L. Wirin, the head of the Los Angeles branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, to attend the arraignment but she did not appear.

Messages to Family

Wirin has visited Sirhan daily in his jail cell, he said, and has sent messages from Sirhan to his mother and other members of the family.

A representative of the public defender's office has been appointed to represent Sirhan in preliminary hearings but Sirhan has asked Wirin to secure the services of a top attorney for the trial.

Wirin declined to say whether any member of the family had

expressed the wish to see Sirhan or whether the accused man had asked to see his mother or any other relatives.

He said that as of yesterday he and the public defender's representatives were the only ones who had visited Sirhan.

Sirhan was not scheduled to appear in public until June 28 when a plea is to be entered on his behalf by the public defender's office.

Judge Alarcon also appointed two psychiatrists to examine the defendant and advise the defense in determining whether to enter an insanity plea.

Three Women Released

Los Angeles police questioned and quickly released three women who voluntarily appeared, each saying she believed she was the "girl in the polka dot dress" sought after the shooting early Wednesday morning.

A Kennedy volunteer worker had said such a woman ran from the hotel saying "we shot him" minutes after the senator was

fatally wounded. The police investigation was continuing on every lead but officers said privately there was no reason to believe any conspiracy existed.

The order issued by Judge Alarcon was the most far reaching edict ever issued in assuring the rights of a defendant and attempting to avoid trial prejudice, according to Los Angeles lawyers.

It said:

"It is the order of this court that no party to this action, nor any attorney connected with this case as defense counsel or as prosecutor, nor any other attorney, nor any judicial officer or employee, nor any public official, including but not limited to any chief of police nor any sheriff, nor any agent, deputy or employee of any such persons nor any grand juror, nor any witness having appeared before the grand jury in this matter, nor any person subpoenaed to testify at the trial of this matter shall release or authorize the release of any purported extra judicial statement of the defendant."

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Date **JUN 9 1968**

79 JUN 17 1968

Long Last Ride Ends

Passengers Emerge Expressionless

After 8½ Hours

By ISABELLE SHELTON
and BARBARA KOBER
Star Staff Writers

Like a robot that only tragic widowhood can create, Ethel Skakel Kennedy walked expressionless through the red carpeted concourse of Union Station last night to take her last ride with Robert F. Kennedy.

The eight-and-a-half-hour train ride seemed more of an ordeal than the grieving wife of the murdered senator should have been asked to bear.

Escorted by her oldest son, Joseph P. Kennedy, III, 15, Mrs. Kennedy slowly walked behind another of her sons, Robert Francis, 14 and the sole remaining Kennedy brother, Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts. They, in turn, were walking immediately behind the casket.

Between Mrs. Kennedy and young Joe was her youngest daughter, Mary Kerry, 8, garbed in white and wearing a white lace mantilla.

(It seemed apparent Mrs. Kennedy was trying to give each of her daughters a special little moment of her own. On other occasions the mother had singled out Kathleen, 16, and then Mary Courtney, 11, to be with her at a special moment.)

Ethel Kennedy looked neither to the right or left as she walked beside the train. Like almost everyone else who had made the long, long ride, — but even more so — she looked like she was in a trance.

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, bringing up almost the rear of the group of family and closet personal friends who rode on the last four cars of the train, looked almost ill from strain ... as if she was holding herself together with difficulty.

She held her head high, but

her expression was mask-like, fixed and unmoving. Her brother-in-law, Stanislas Radziewicz, walked with her. Between them walked John Jr., son of the late President Kennedy.

Caroline Kennedy, looking pale and beautiful, walked behind her mother.

When the family procession reached the black hearse marked "Arlington Cemetery: MDW-NC-8," the 13 pallbearers heaved the obviously heavy mahogany casket inside.

Slowly, one of dozens of faceless, nameless men who tried to authorize and organize the operations inside and outside at Union Station opened a side door and straightened the flag at the end of the coffin toward the front of the car.

The pallbearers bore the casket toward the limousine to the heart-rending rhythms of the Navy Hymn played by the U.S. Navy band. The musicians were led by Chief Musician Edward Delight, the unit's drum major, with a funeral mace tied with a large black ribbon.

Permeating in the heavy heat of the station was the pungent odor of funeral flowers.

The nation's top officials — President and Mrs. Johnson, Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey, House Speaker McCormack and several Cabinet officers were clustered around the rear of the hearse, waiting to once again pay their respects to the grieving family.

President Johnson, looking drawn and extremely grave, solemnly nodded to the Senator's widow, as if any further communication at the moment might be too painful for either of them.

Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey grasped Ethel Kennedy's hand and whispered a

few quiet words to her. Tears were visible in Murfey Humphrey's bright blue eyes. Humphrey for most of the time had his chin thrust high in the air, as if he were seeking thus to control his emotions.

The Humphreys greeted the solemn parade of Kennedy sisters that followed Ethel Kennedy — Eunice Shriver, Pat Lawford and Jean Smith, whose similarity of appearance was emphasized by the similarity of their black garb to the point where they were practically indistinguishable from each other.

Again without flinching or turning to either side, Ethel Kennedy climbed into the front seat of the hearse beside one of her sons.

She sat, looking forward, as her brother-in-law, the last living Kennedy brother stopped to greet House Speaker John McCormack.

Then Mrs. Kennedy emerged from the car and spoke briefly to McCormack who had arrived at the station shortly before the train arrived.

As the day of waiting wore on into evening, the confusion that hung with the airless heat in Union Station mounted.

Dozens of security men, police, so-called "Kennedy men" and other apparently self-appointed authorities barked instructions, changed them, issued others and changed them.

To add to the confusion, the black draped doorway through which the jam-packed limousines passed on their way to the New Senate Office Building and on to Arlington Center

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tery was only inches wider than the big automobiles.

Three cars scraped against the stone pillars of the doors even as an aide stood by shouting "to the left, to the left."

As the hearse started slowly down the concourse into the growing darkness outside, one of the follow-up limousines crackled and hummed, but refused to turn over.

The passengers, who included Kennedy's brother-in-law, Steven Smith, emerged to find other cars for the journey to Arlington Cemetery.

One of the last to debark from the first train which arrived twenty minutes before the cars carrying the casket, the Kennedy family and close friends was Richard Cardinal Cushing.

The long-time friend of the Kennedy family had become ill on the train and was met by two doctors. Making a point of leaving the train and walking to a waiting limousine that had been pulled close to the train especially for him, Cushing looked weary but otherwise not seriously ill.

He climbed unaided into the back seat. One of the doctors quickly got in beside him, watching him closely and questioning him as he put his hand on the Cardinal's shoulder.

Francis Cardinal O'Boyle leaned into the car and spoke briefly with his clerical colleague.

Cushing, who was to have bestowed the final blessing at the graveside ceremonies, was immediately flown back to Boston by an Air Force plane.



—United Press International

Mrs. Robert Kennedy leaves the altar rail, followed by one of her daughters, after receiving communion during the Requiem Mass.

Letters to the Editor

Published letters are subject to condensation, and those not selected for publication will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelopes. The use of pen names is limited to correspondents whose identity is known to The Star.

Assassination's Aftermath

SIR: Once again the struggle to improve the American way of life has been dealt a savage blow. As the currents of change began to move the American people in a new direction, a guiding light for the movement has been snuffed out. We see the American Dream fading into the distance, to be replaced by the American Sickness, of which the prevalent symptoms are political assassination and total disregard for the rule of law. How many leaders must fall before it is realized that our society cannot exist if any madman's gun is to speak more loudly than the voice of the people?

Senator Kennedy, in a eulogy to John F. Kennedy, once cited the words of Shakespeare from "Romeo and Juliet": "When he shall die take him and cut him out into stars and he shall make the face of heaven so fine that all the world will be in love with night and pay no worship to the garish sun." The light from Robert Kennedy's stars must guide this nation to a new compassion; no longer may men take up arms against those with whom they disagree. It must guide a new generation to work within our system of government for change in our society. Robert Kennedy's dreams, his desire to seek a newer world, will live on. Our challenge is to build a better America based on these dreams.

Philip M. Seib.

SIR: What is wrong with America today? Is it no longer possible for the people to carry out the democratic process without violence?

A. Roberts.

Oakton, Va.

SIR: What in the name of heaven is holding up adequate and effective gun control legislation in the Congress?

How many more assassinations, murders and shootings are needed to arouse the Congress to its plain and simple duty?

It is presumptuous of those who argue that because it is a constitutional right for an American to bear arms there should be no control over them.

I have owned rifles and shotguns all my life and I cannot see any objection whatsoever to their registration or other control. In fact I should welcome it. It is worse than an absurdity to go on as we are, the gun lobby to the contrary notwithstanding.

Stanley Woodward.

SIR: The Constitution guarantees every citizen the right to bear arms, just as it guarantees him the right to vote. I do not see how, unless the Constitution is amended through proper legislative means, a U.S. citizen can be denied the right to own a gun unless he is imprisoned or under indictment. The real loser in any kind of strict gun control law will obviously be the honest working man who wants to protect himself and his family from the criminals stalking the nation at large, thanks in part to the liberals and the Supreme Court.

John F. Trimble.

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SIR: The National Rifle Association and the members of Congress who bowed to a "strong" lobby against a gun control law must share the guilt for the assassination of Senator Kennedy.

A gun control law together with stiff penalties for unlawful possession can do more in curbing crime than all the hundreds of thousands of dollars being spent for "studying the cause of violence."

Common Sense.

* * * *

SIR: Oh my God, Mr. President! Not another Commission!

Donald L. Watson.

* * * *

SIR: The blame does not entirely belong to the criminal — it should be shared by our lawmakers and law enforcers. These shootings continue because nothing is being done to control the sale of guns to people not authorized to carry them. Why bother to add 1,000 policemen to the rolls in the District? They are treated like puppets on a string. They have to take abuse and are told to act like gentlemen. Criminals know this, and run rampant.

Mrs. Dorothy L. Grosskurth.

Oxon Hill, Md.

* * * *

SIR: Of course, civil violence is not to be condoned, in this or in any other country. But, before we as a nation are condemned for our violence by Europeans, Asians, or others, I would hope that they could be persuaded objectively to recall that the alleged assassin of Senator Kennedy was Arab-born and Arab oriented — not American-born, and that the "official" assassin of President Kennedy was U.S.-born, true, but had returned to the U.S. from Russian residence and Russian employment with a Russian wife.

Both men were typical Americans, each in his own way. Of both, it can be said that non-American views were held, if not anti-American, and, certainly, that Russian ideological views were held by the one and Arab-extremist views are held by the other.

Charles Talbott Garland.

Alexandria, Va.

* * * *

SIR: I am told by news commentators, civil rights, politicians and celebrities that, somehow, because I am white and/or American, I am responsible for, among other things, the killing of Senator Robert Kennedy.

Those who so indict such large segments of society should be denied the vehicle of mass media with which to incite mental illness.

J. T.

SIR: After the death of Senator Kennedy, I heard President Johnson make an appeal for the control of the sale of guns.

I have no objection to gun control. I do not care for guns myself. I do not own any and do not plan to. But I would suggest that all who propose gun laws should, first, look to the "beam in their own eyes"! I am referring to the flagrant use of guns, rockets and all kinds of destructive weapons around the world by our so-called democratic government to impose its will on the people of other parts of the world who happen to have views different than we do.

Truman E. Bruch.

Alexandria.

* * * *

SIR: In listening to television coverage Wednesday night my eight-year-old son was absorbing the news and had been doing so during the day.

Later in the evening on Kraft Music Hall, Eddy Arnold sang a song entitled "It's a Wonderful World." My son commented, "I don't think it's a wonderful world" and I asked him why. He replied, "You know because of what happened to Senator Kennedy. It's not a wonderful world when someone kills children's fathers — like Senator Kennedy, Dr. King and President Kennedy. Don't they know the children can never get another Daddy?"

If children this young are so disillusioned they no longer believe it's a wonderful world, shouldn't this be on the conscience of all the adult world so strongly as to wake them up to the fact that unless they, in their attitudes, prejudices, hate and greed, change drastically, we are leaving our children no heritage, no pride in their country and no dreams for a safer and better world in which to grow and become good citizens and future leaders?

Mrs. W. A. R.

Annandale, Va.

* * * *

SIR: In the wake of all the tragedy our decade has seen and the most recent incident in California, some people want to say, "What's the use; this world is coming to an end." I do not subscribe to this belief and I hope not many others do. We admit we have many troubles, but we also affirm that we have a whole world to preserve. We admit we have violence, but we affirm that man is basically good. We must not give up, nor lose faith in mankind.

Carolyn Hall.

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URGENT
WITH KENNEDY

JERUSALEM (UPI)--THE FATHER OF THE MAN ACCUSED OF
 ASSASSINATING SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY SAID SUNDAY NIGHT HE WAS NOW
 SURE THE MURDER "WAS CARRIED OUT ENTIRELY ON MY SON'S INITIATIVE
 AND ALONE."

THE STATEMENT BY BISHARA SIRHAN, 52, WAS A COMPLETE TURNABOUT.
 UNTIL SUNDAY NIGHT HE HAD MAINTAINED HIS SON, SIRHAN BISHARA
 SIRHAN, HAD BEEN "PUT UP" TO THE ASSASSINATION.

"IT'S KENNEDY WHO WAS TO BLAME FOR WHAT HAPPENED," THE
 ELDER SIRHAN TOLD NEWSMEN. "IT WAS HIS TONGUE WHICH LED TO
 HIS ASSASSINATION."

HE SAID KENNEDY HAD "INSULTED THE ARABS ENOUGH."

ASKED BY A REPORTER IF ANYONE HAD "CHANGED HIS MIND" FOR
 HIM, THE ELDER SIRHAN REPLIED:

"YES." HE SAID AN ARAB ACQUAINTANCE WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM
 THE UNITED STATES "PUT THINGS STRAIGHT FOR ME."

THE ELDER SIRHAN SAID HIS SON, WHOM HE PREVIOUSLY
 DESCRIBED AS "GENTLE AND HUMBLE," HAD ENDURED "TRAUMATIC
 EXPERIENCES" DURING THE 1948 ARAB-ISRAELI WAR WHICH "LEFT
 SCARS ON HIS CHARACTER."

YOUNG SIRHAN WAS LESS THAN THREE YEARS OLD DURING THE
 1948 FIGHTING.

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79 JUN 17 1968

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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THE LONG WAIT A

Crowds Gather in a Hushed

Capital

By HARRIET GRIFFITHS
and JOHN SHERWOOD
Star Staff Writers

Washington waited through a long, sultry Saturday and into the night to pay its final respects to Robert F. Kennedy.

Eight and 10 deep they lined the route of the slain senator's funeral procession from Union Station to Arlington Cemetery.

In all, Assistant Police Chief Jerry Wilson, estimated that 450,000 to 500,000 turned out for the solemn march.

Not until the burial motorcade had passed through the city and arrived at the cemetery gates, did some of the spectators give up their posts of vigil.

The funeral train from New York arrived 4½ hours late, but neither nightfall nor rain-fall daunted most of the mourners, many of whom had taken up their positions early in the day.

Even well before noon, the beginnings of a crowd had gathered at the entrance to Arlington Cemetery west of Memorial Bridge, and by 2 p.m. more than 100 waited in the muggy heat of Union Station for the funeral train.

A Charleston, S.C., man, Cecil Smith, said he had been waiting at the station since 7:50 a.m. He spoke of Sen. Kennedy as a "wonderful man—a man of everybody," and told how he had come 4½ years ago for President John F. Kennedy's funeral.

As night fell, watchers maintained their ranks along the procession route, seemingly

undaunted by the splatter of a murder shower at 8:30 p.m. but relieved by word that the train finally had pulled into the station at 9 p.m.

A twinkling of lights from the sidelines greeted the passing motorcade—the flash bulbs of cameras and the lighted candles of the crowds waiting in the darkness.

The spectators stretched along the Constitution Avenue route and concentrated at the Lincoln Memorial, estimated at about 5,000 on the side-walk across from the Memorial.

Most stores closed at 4 p.m. and movie matinees and other events were canceled out of respect for the slain senator who had spared the time from his busy national career to become one of the Washington community's most familiar figures as well.

Security precautions were much in evidence. Police moved up and down the route checking every manhole covers. Police and National Guardsmen stood 3 feet apart.

Most area residents apparently spent the daytime hours indoors by their television sets, watching the funeral at New York's St. Patrick's Cathedral and the progress of the senator's body and his family toward Washington.

But others flocked to Union Station, cordoned into an area west of Track 16 where the special train carrying the funeral party arrived. The station's three flags flew at half-staff and entrances were draped in black.

Mrs. Juanita Johnson had come from her Southeast Washington home to "pay respect to a man who earned all the respect my race can give him."

Ronald and Sandra Mason, "terribly hurt" by the senator's death, observed sadly that "it seems always when somebody tries to make a move to do some good, he gets cut down."

Mrs. Helen Anderson hoped

she could leave her job in the station's post office when the train arrived. In tears, she said, "I just don't know how much more of this I can stand."

An elderly woman sat in a chair under the trees on the edge of the circle fronting the station, dressed all in black, with an artificial flower pinned to her dress, and carrying a cane.

"I love him," she said. "I love him. I love the whole Kennedy family and I love Dr. Martin Luther King. I love them all."

"What's the matter with the devil?"

The assassination was a personal thing, too, for Mrs. Rebell McIlvor, who has worked for 21 years in the salad pantry of the new Senate Office Building. She waited across the street from there, on the shady side of First Street NE.

"Did I know him? I knew both of them," she said, recalling that Robert Kennedy and his brother, Sen. Edward Kennedy, often would come through the kitchen en route to their offices in the mornings.

Of Robert's death, she said, "I felt like we had lost our best friend, and we had. We have lost our best friend."

Most buildings along the procession route were closed to the public for security reasons, officials reported.

As the day progressed, the crowd at the entrance to Arlington Cemetery grew. Some wearing informal sports clothing, others dressed up, they sat on the grass. There were brightly-colored umbrellas raised against the hot sun and

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here and there in the group, campaign buttons of the Kennedy presidential race appeared.

But the mood was quiet. Transistor radios played softly, bringing news of the funeral's progress. People talked of the senator, and of his family.

A continuing line of slow-moving cars carried onlookers past the cemetery gates, and military policemen directed them to parking places at Ft. Myer.

Inside the cemetery, soldiers of the 3rd Infantry Division, the cemetery's honor guard, cordoned off the area around the gravesite, keeping spectators a good distance away.

The men in blue dress uniforms, folded raincoats at their feet against the day's portent of thundershowers, stood at parade rest in the humid heat while many in the gathering crowd searched for shady spots.

Only members of the family and close friends were permitted at the actual graveside. Members of Congress and other dignitaries were grouped in the paved area adjoining the Eternal Flame at the grave of John F. Kennedy.

On the hillside above the gravesites, attendants laid out hundreds of floral wreaths arriving from friends and admirers of the senator from all walks of life.

Members of the Kennedy staff and campaign workers arrived in groups. Chic young women and young men in gray suits came down the hillside, making a pilgrimage first at President Kennedy's grave and then gathering some distance from the waiting grave of his brother.

County Crossings Watched

From about 4:30 p.m. when the expected hour of the funeral train's passing neared, groups of people gathered and swelled at railroad crossings in Prince Georges County, with the largest concentration at Bowie, Md.

At Union Station, the train came in on Track 16 and had its three rear cars switched to Track 17 for unloading. A red runner paralleled Track 17, and the Doric columns were draped in black.

Inside the station, dozens of black limousines were lined up, and a fleet of buses was parked nearby, motors and air conditioners running.

Waiting in limosine No. 1 was chauffeur Lee Morrow, a longtime employe of the Kennedy family.

Newspapers were pressed into service as fans against the still heat, and transistor radio listeners set up groans as news of each new delay of the funeral train was reported before it finally arrived.

"I'm going to stay until the train comes in, no matter how late it is," said Olive Duff.

"It's a matter of respect," said Cheryl Blenko. "I have to stay. It's so hard to realize what happened. I don't think I'll believe it till I personally see them bring the casket by."

"It is so very hard to realize that anybody could have so much hatred as to do a thing like this," she said.

The crowd both inside and outside the station was preponderantly Negro.

The red carpet, apparently made to do when a green one could not be found in time, was covered with large white cloths in an effort to keep it clean until the train arrived.

Joint Honor Guard

A joint honor cordon of mixed military units marched back and forth during mid-afternoon, presumably to keep the men from tiring in a long, still wait.

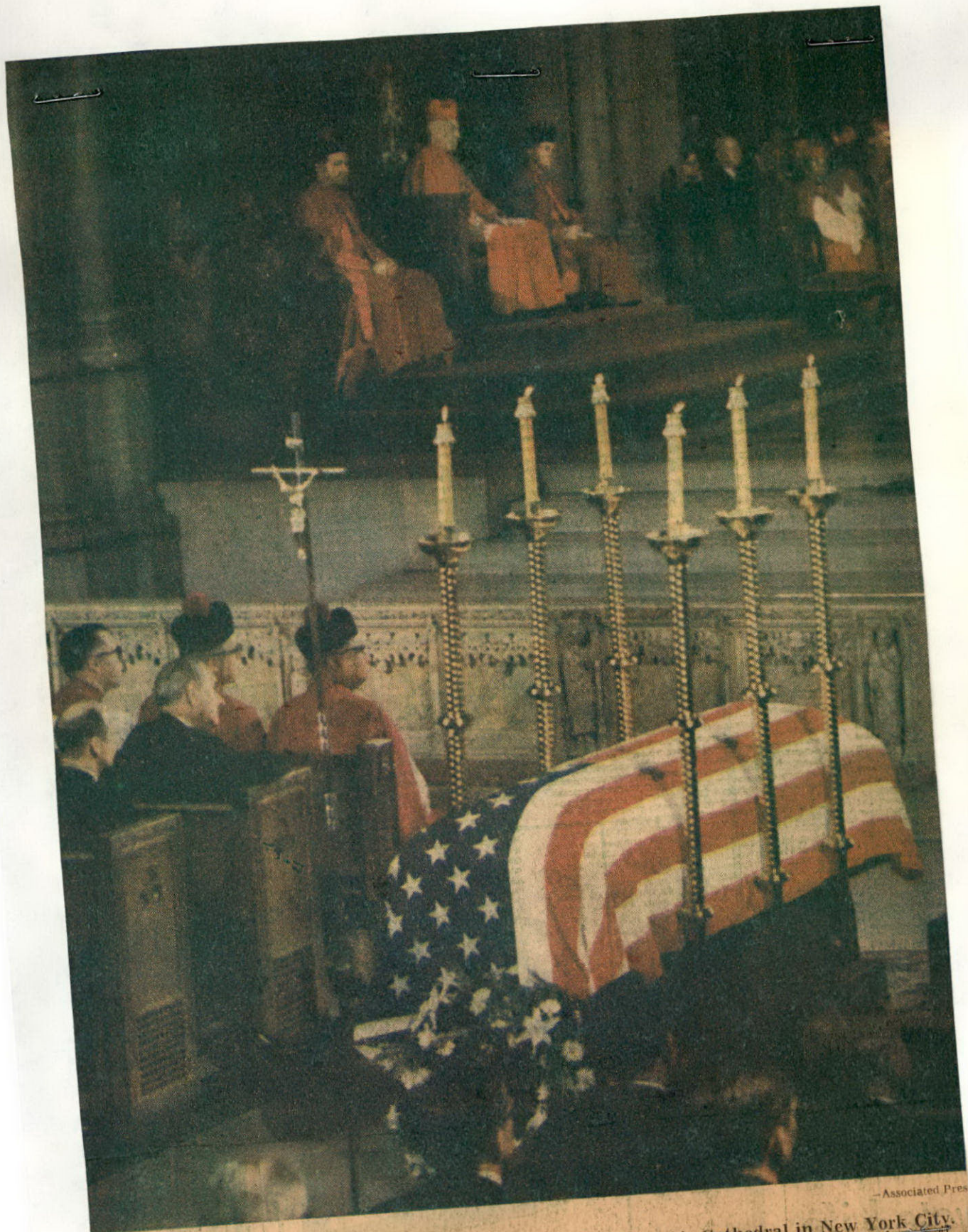
The troops included 3rd Infantry (Old Guard) members from Ft. Myer; the Marine Corps Ceremonial and Guard Company from the Marine Barracks here; the Navy Ceremonial Guard; the Air Force Honor Guard from Bolling Air Force Base, and the Coast Guard Ceremonial Honor Guard from Washington Radio Station, Alexandria.

The Navy Band's spanking white uniforms contrasted with their black-shrouded drums.

Also waiting for the train was the Navy Band; the men's spanking white uniforms contrasting with their black-shrouded drums.

Chief Musician Edward Delight of Huntington Beach, Calif., the unit's drum major, led them with a funeral mace tied with a large black ribbon. Musical director of the group is Lt. Comdr. Anthony Mitchell.

Security in the station, particularly in the train shed area, was heavy. Men could be seen patrolling on the roof over Track 17. Washington's director of public safety, Patrick V. Murphy, circulated unobtrusively around the area.



The bier of Robert F. Kennedy stands alone during the Solemn Requiem Mass yesterday.

at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City. President Lyndon Johnson is in pew at left.

—Associated Press



—Star Photographer Francis Roult

Robert F. Kennedy Jr. kisses his father's casket at cemetery as the family pays its last tribute

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Into the Night They Wait With Patience and Reverence

Undaunted by the heat of day, occasional rain and the advent of night, thousands lined the route here of the hearse taking the body of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to Arlington Cemetery. At the Lincoln Memorial, the funeral cortege paused for a tribute by massed choirs and about 5,000 spectators, including many residents of the adjacent Resurrection City. An estimated 450,000 to 500,000 lined the cortege route through Washington. Many had waited for hours through a long, sultry afternoon and evening for the funeral train, which was 4½ hours late. Police and National Guard troops lined the entire route, keeping crowds on the sidewalks.

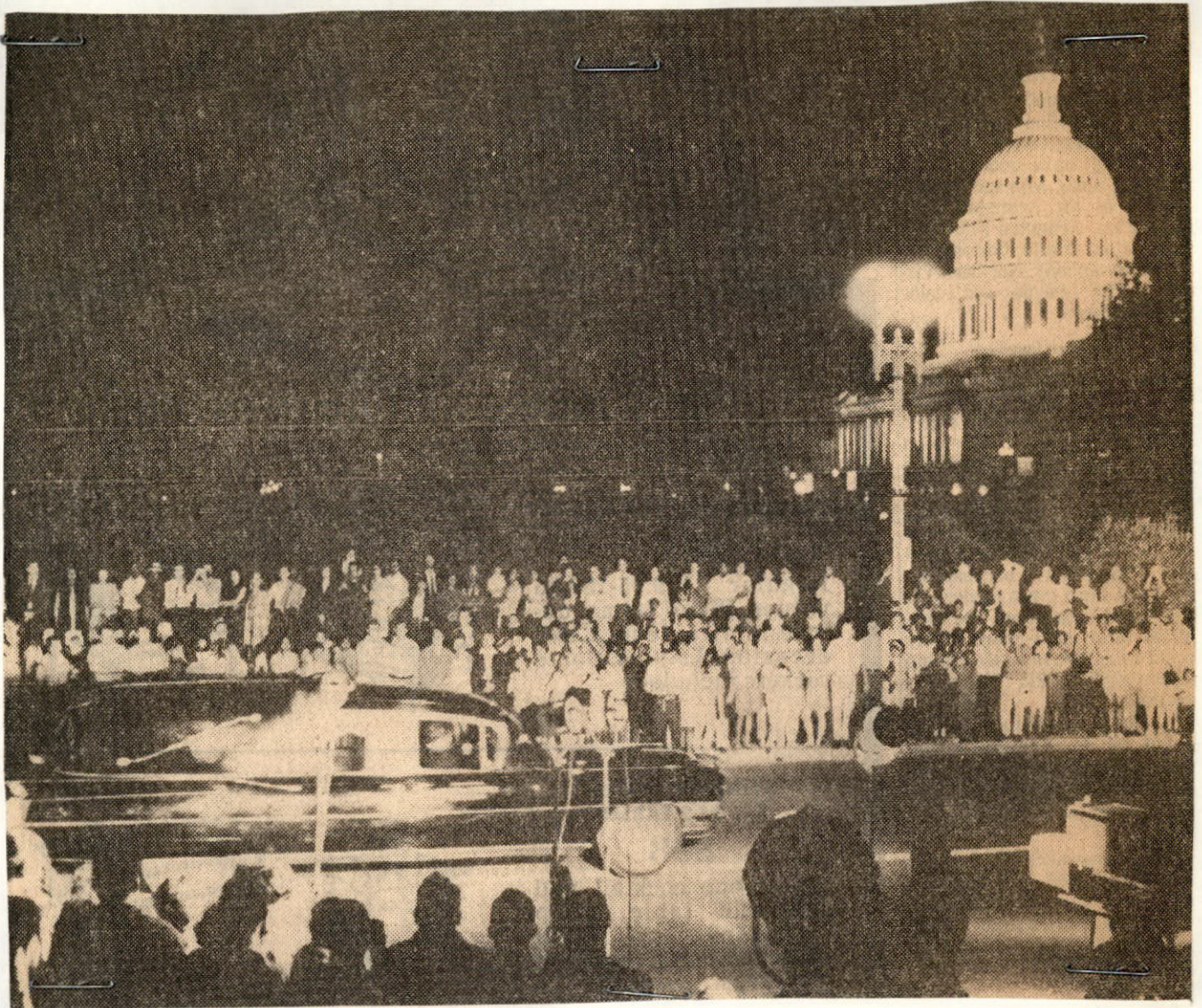
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Burial Under Moonlight

By CLAUDIA BASKIN

Star Staff Writer

It is a strange time—almost 11 p.m. with a full moon high in the sky—to consign mortal remains to their final resting place.

But this was the way it had to be, for Robert alone on the knoll, as Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy Francis Kennedy, a man who in life did not enjoy waiting.

The Memorial Bridge was a black ribbon between rows of lights when the first car of the motorcade started across at 10:15 p.m.

Minutes later the hearse glistening in artificial light arrived at the foot of the knoll to discharge its burden.

First to Emerge

Sen. Edward Kennedy was the first to emerge so that he might assist Mrs. Ethel Kennedy from the car.

Simultaneously a small but powerful spotlight was turned on the knoll, and a sigh went up from those at the opulence of its greenness.

Mrs. Kennedy walked up the hill with the same composure she had shown throughout the day—Sen. Kennedy on her left and her son Joseph on her right as they stood before the casket.

Her head was bowed slightly throughout the brief committal service which began with the words, "I am the resurrection and the light."

Her children and other members of the family were ranged behind her. There were no visible tears, there was no visible loss of composure, from youngest to the matriarch of the family, Mrs. Rose Kennedy.

Each Held a Candle

Each held a lighted candle, as did other members of the funeral party, including members of the diplomatic corps.

At the conclusion of the service all knelt, then one by one Mrs. Kennedy, the children, the sisters, and other members of the family approached the coffin, knelt, and kissed it.

Sen. Kennedy offered to assist the widow but she declined. Leaving immediately, she stopped several times to acknowledge condolences offered her, among them President and Mrs. Johnson.

Everyone else remained facing the casket, now alone on the knoll, as Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy visited her own husband's grave, some 40 feet away.

Visits Gravesite

Accompanied by her children Caroline and John Jr., she circled the gravesite and entered it from the side opposite to that of Robert Kennedy. She was escorted by her brother-in-law, Prince Stanislas Radzivil.

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Before approaching the grave, she bent to whisper to the children. The three of them then knelt at the foot and added flowers to a bouquet already there.

Jacqueline Kennedy then removed two flowers, placing them first on the grave of her son, Patrick Bouvier Kennedy, and then on the grave of her baby, identified as "Little Girl" Kennedy.

All three made the sign of the cross and left the terrace through the guests who had been accommodated around it.

Many of them had been standing there since 4 p.m. The diplomats, also in that area, had arrived at 7:30.

Group Scattered

A group from Resurrection City had assembled there earlier in the day, scattered during the long wait, and finally re-gathered just before the ceremony began.

As the crowd dispersed a small group of Roman Catholic sisters who had been there since before 4 p.m., came and knelt before the casket. They were the last to pay formal tribute.

It was after 11:30, the lights were out, three people remained standing at the grave of John Kennedy, and all was quiet when Robert F. Kennedy was finally laid to rest.



—Star Photographer Francis Routh

John F. Kennedy Jr. places flowers on his father's grave after attending the graveside burial rites for his uncle, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, in Arlington Cemetery.



—Star Photographer Bernie Boston

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's grieving mother, Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, bows her head as she follows her sons casket from the train at Union Station. On her right is one of her

daughters, Mrs. Patricia Kennedy Lawford. Barely visible behind her mother is another daughter, Eunice Kennedy Shriver.

Psychiatrists Try to Find What Makes Sirhan Tick

By WILLIAM FEDERICI

Staff Correspondent of THE NEWS

Los Angeles, June 8—Diminutive Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused killer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, began a series of psychiatric tests today in Los Angeles County jail to determine what his mental state was at the time of the shooting, and his present condition.

Two court-appointed psychiatrists, Dr. Edward Staimbrook and Dr. Eric Markus, acting as agents for the defense, saw the Jordanian refugee for a little over an hour in his isolated, heavily guarded cell in the infirmary ward on the second floor of the jail.

Report to Defender

Their observations will be reported solely to Sirhan's court-appointed attorney, Deputy Public Defender Wilbur Littlefield. Superior Court Judge Arthur L. Alarcon has set pleading for June 8, at which time it is expected a trial date will be set.

Meanwhile, police continued an intensive hunt for two swarthy Arabic-speaking men sought for questioning as possible conspirators in the assassination. They were seen and heard with Sirhan yesterday a Kennedy campaign worker two days before the shooting.

Release Belly Dancer

Police questioned and released yesterday Kathy Fulmer, 19, Los Angeles belly dancer, who came to them thinking she might be the "girl in the white polka dot dress" also sought for questioning. A witness in the Ambassador Hotel ballroom after Kennedy was shot had said a girl ran out yelling: "We have killed him." The witness, Sandra Serano, 22, told THE NEWS today that Miss Fulmer was "definitely not" the woman she had seen.

Police said two other young women had come forth claiming to be the girl, but they, too, were released after questioning.

Investigators are checking all leads as they intensify their investigation to determine if the assassination was the work of one man or a conspiracy.

The wiry 24-year-old Sirhan was accused yesterday by a Los Angeles grand jury of assault with a deadly weapon and with intent to murder five other persons during the wild shooting spree early Wednesday morning in a kitchen pantry of the hotel.

Sirhan's arraignment took place less than an hour after the indictments were handed up, in a security-sealed temporary courtroom converted from a chapel in the county jail.

Heavy security measures were in effect in and around the jail. A Los Angeles woman was arrested yesterday as she attempted to smuggle three guns secreted in a typewriter to a prisoner confined there. Authorities said there seem to be no apparent connection with the Sirhan case.

Yesterday's extraordinary proceedings followed the posting of a tight security ring around the suspect in an effort to avoid a recurrence of what took place in a Dallas police garage 4½ years ago. It was in this garage that Jack Ruby shot and killed Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy. Dallas police were transferring Oswald to a court for arraignment.

Judge Imposes Censorship

Every effort was taken to assure the 5-foot-2, 115-pound Sirhan protection of every constitutional right.

To insure this, Judge Alarcon clamped a tight censorship on the case, promising "swift action against anyone connected with the case (including witnesses) who discussed the case publicly."

W. J. Wood, 43, a water geologist who told police of the two men he had seen talking to Sirhan outside the Kennedy headquarters, remained under police protection today.

Overheard in the Street

Wood, who has recently returned from Saudi Arabia and speaks five dialects of Arabic, told police that one of the men, speaking in a Jordanese dialect, said: "Kennedy won't be in the hotel tomorrow (Monday) night, we can get him there the next night (Tuesday)."

Police refused to divulge any information on the conspiracy aspect of the assassination, citing Judge Alarcon's ban on any information that might be considered evidence.

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Sirhan Bishara Sirhan
Probe his mental state

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Pleading, Next Step in Sirhan Case, Is Three Weeks Away

BY JERRY COHEN
Times Staff Writer

Barring the unforeseen, Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. A233421 must wait three weeks for a new development.

The case bearing that number contains the murder charge against the young Jordanian immigrant accused of slaying "Robert Francis Kennedy, a human being."

After Sirhan Bishara Sirhan's indictment late Friday, Superior Court Judge Arthur Alarcon set June 28 for Sirhan's plea to the charge.

He did so during the 24-year-old suspect's arraignment, one of the most unusual and tightly secured court proceedings ever held in this country.

So strict were security precautions that the "court" actually was taken to Sirhan, rather than Sirhan to the court.

The arraignment was held in the County Jail chapel; an altar served as the judge's bench.

Sheriff's deputies and about 100 reporters—even the judge himself—were searched before being admitted.

Sirhan, under heavy guard, entered in a wheelchair. He suffered a

sprained ankle, plus a broken finger and bruises, when subdued in the Ambassador Hotel after Wednesday's fatal shooting.

The tight security was compatible with the massive effort of Los Angeles city and county law enforcement chiefs to prevent an incident that could mar the legal record in the wake of the second Kennedy assassination in five years.

Judge Alarcon added another element to this effort Friday in a three-and-a-half-page order, strictly limiting comment on the case by all persons connected with it and by public officials.

After the arraignment, A. L. Wirin, chief counsel here for the American Civil Liberties Union, complimented court and law enforcement officials for their care in protecting Sirhan's constitutional rights.

Wirin, who had been invited to observe court proceedings, was, in turn, praised by Judge Alarcon "for dedication in this case and concern for the defendant's constitutional rights."

However, the judge rejected Wir-

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A-B Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Jerry Cohen
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

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Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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in's request that "one or more outstanding lawyers" be appointed to defend Sirhan because the accused is not satisfied with the public defender.

But the judge noted that the rejection was only for "this time" and that the motion might be reconsidered later.

The site of future courtroom proceedings remained uncertain Saturday.

Asked if Sirhan's pleading also will be held in the jail chapel, Presiding Superior Judge Donald R. Wright said that, as of

now, "I've not the vaguest notion."

However, he said, he did not "anticipate" such an unusual site would be designated for future court proceedings.

He indicated they probably will be shifted to the Hall of Justice—but with no relaxation in security.

As Wirin passed Sirhan at the end of Friday's 38-minute arraignment, the suspect hissed to him: "Money, money."

Wirin explained Saturday that Sirhan was reminding him of his request about the disposition of four \$100 bills confiscated after his arrest.

Wirin said Sirhan had

asked that \$300 be turned over to his mother, Mrs. Mary Sirhan, with whom he lived in Pasadena.

He asked that most of the remainder be made available to him to buy personal necessities in jail.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SAYS HE HAD INVITATION**Man Arrested at Cathedral
With Empty Gun in Briefcase**

NEW YORK (UPI)—A printing company salesman who said he had been invited to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's funeral was seized by police at the entrance to St. Patrick's Cathedral Saturday when they found an unloaded revolver in his briefcase.

Police took the man, identified as Gary J. DeDell, 30, of Syracuse, N.Y., to a nearby station house for questioning by Secret Service agents. They attempted to locate a Kennedy aide who could verify whether DeDell had actually been invited to the services.

A tall, heavy-set man, DeDell was booked later on a charge of carrying an unloaded revolver without a permit, a misdemeanor which carries up to a year in prison.

Once again he said he had been invited to the funeral but when asked by newsmen if he was a friend of the Kennedy family, he said: "Maybe not anymore."

Hearing Scheduled Monday

DeDell was arraigned before Criminal Court Judge J. Howard Rossback Saturday night and bail was set at \$2,000 pending a hearing Monday. DeDell was not immediately able to make bail.

DeDell's court-appointed attorney told the court DeDell carried an official invitation to the services at the time of his arrest.

DeDell was picked up at the doors of the cathedral 15 minutes before President Johnson arrived. Police said everyone with a package of any sort was stopped. DeDell was taken into custody so quickly and quietly that newsmen and others nearby were unaware of the incident.

An unidentified youth of 16 or 17, also believed from Syracuse, was with DeDell.

In Syracuse, police Sgt. Anthony Ciziancki said DeDell had permits for at least half a dozen pistols, one



ARRESTED—Gary DeDell, 30, of Syracuse, N.Y., following his arrest on a charge of carrying a gun into St. Patrick's before funeral services.

(AP Wirephoto)

of which he recently reported stolen. The permits are not valid in New York City, however, without the special approval of the city police commissioner.

Syracuse police, entering DeDell's home with a search warrant, said they found a quantity of ammunition. They said there were framed pictures of Kennedy and Czar Nicholas of Russia, and a Maltese cross hung on the door.

Police picked up a submachine gun with a blocked barrel, two shotguns, two rifles, two pistols, two pellet guns and the ammunition.

Friends of DeDell, a bachelor who lives alone, said he always carried an unloaded gun.

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A-C Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
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Editor: Nick B. Williams
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Sirhan Under 24-Hour Guard; Judge Bars Case Comment

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, remained under constant surveillance yesterday as Kennedy was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

The 24-year-old Jordan immigrant was kept in the bullet-proof second floor cell of the hospital section of the Los Angeles County jail where he was taken following Kennedy's shooting in the Ambassador Hotel.

An unarmed deputy was constantly in the room with him and an armed guard watched through a plastic peephole in the door.

After a brief appearance at arraignment Friday when he was formally charged with Kennedy's murder, Sirhan was whisked off under maximum police protection and under a mandatory order from Superior Court Judge Arthur A. Alarcon that no witnesses, officers, attorneys or public officials comment publicly on the case.

Mrs. Mary Sirhan, the suspect's mother, had been invited by A. L. Wirin, the head of the Los Angeles branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, to attend the arraignment but she did not appear.

An inquiry at the Los Angeles sheriff's office as to whether any member of the family or friends had seen Sirhan in his cell brought a response that no family members had visited him.

The one-time racetrack exercise boy and aspiring jockey had previously been visited by Wirin and Sirhan waved to the attorney at the arraignment. He asked Wirin to bring him some money.

Sirhan was not scheduled to appear in public until June 28 when a plea is to be entered on his behalf by the public defender's office.

Judge Alarcon also appointed two psychiatrists to examine the defendant and advise the defense in determining whether to enter an insanity plea.

Los Angeles police questioned and quickly released three women who voluntarily appeared, each saying she believed she was the "girl in the polka dot dress" sought after the shooting early Wednesday morning.

Three Women Released

A Kennedy volunteer worker had said such a woman ran from the hotel saying "we shot him" minutes after the senator was fatally wounded. The police investigation was continuing on every lead but officers said privately there was no reason to believe any conspiracy existed.

The order issued by Judge Alarcon was the most far reaching edict ever issued in assuring the rights of a defendant and attempting to avoid trial prejudice, according to Los Angeles lawyers.

It said:

"It is the order of this court

that no party to this action, nor any attorney connected with this case as defense counsel or as prosecutor, nor any other attorney, nor any judicial officer or employee, nor any public official, including but not limited to any chief of police nor any sheriff, nor any agent, deputy or employee of any such persons nor any grand juror, nor any witness having appeared before the grand jury in this matter, nor any person subpoenaed to testify at the trial of this matter shall release or authorize the release of any purported extra judicial statement of the defendant."

Public Comment Barred

That presumably would apply to Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty who has come under criticism for talking at length on television about Sirhan's possible motives, his background and even the existence of a notebook in which Sirhan allegedly wrote a date on which Kennedy must be

assassinated.

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Elder Sirhan: Arab Feelings Endure

By Elizur Yuval

Special to The Washington Post

TAIBEH, Occupied Jordan, June 8—The father of the accused assassin of Robert F. Kennedy said today the Senator "should have had more justice in his speeches. You cannot kill Arab feelings deep inside."

"Justice is above everything," Bishara Salameh Sirhan said repeatedly in an interview.

Two days ago, the father of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, who is under indictment in Los Angeles for Sen. Kennedy's murder, expressed his admiration for the Kennedy family, including the Senator as well as the late President John F. Kennedy. He said at that time that he could not understand how his son could be driven to such an act of violence.

Today, he explained that at first he could see no possible connection between his son and Robert Kennedy. But since he first received the news he has learned about the Senator's sympathies for Israel, he continued, and now he understands things more clearly.

The elder Sirhan repeatedly asked the following

question of his interviewers: "Tell me, do you think it possible to kill the good feelings you have for your country?"

A short, slight man who lives in this village 20 miles northeast of Jerusalem, Sirhan appeared more relaxed today than he has on some previous occasions since the shooting. Information here has revealed him to be given to fits of temper and sudden changes of mood. Neighbors remember that he used to beat his children. He has by turns been most cooperative with reporters and then refused to see them. On Friday, he bodily ejected from his house a reporter for the West German television network.

Today he was eager to talk about everything, especially his youngest son, Sirhan, whom he has not seen for more than eight years.

His English is fluent, although from time to time he stops in order to search for a word. He also does not hesitate to stop interviewers from time to time when he does not understand a word.

Sirhan was meticulously dressed in a dark gray woolen suit despite the

most 90-degree heat. He wore a white shirt with thin blue stripes and a gray and blue tie. He also wore an Arab headdress. His dark, thin face was clean-shaven.

There was much less traffic into Taibeh today. Everybody in the clean, mostly Christian village—which lies in the foothills of the mountains of Judea just before the desert and the Jordan Valley begin—is eager to help you find the celebrity among them.

One elderly gentleman in Arab headdress offered to direct us. Addressing us in fairly good Yiddish, he said: "Have you ever seen an Arab who speaks Yiddish? I also speak Turkish, French, English and Hebrew."

No Israeli soldiers or policemen were to be seen in the village. From the veranda of Sirhan's new white stone house one gets a beautiful view of the Dead Sea, 15 miles away and about 2000 feet below Taibeh.

As we came in, a delivery boy brought cold beer and soft drinks which Sirhan apparently had ordered from the nearby grocery.

On the doorbell it said "Bishara" in English and Arabic.

Talking about his son Sirhan's experiences with Israelis, Sirhan admitted that his son had actually never seen any Israeli soldiers. He was less than four years old when the family moved from their house in St. Paul's Street in the Musrara quarter to the walled Old City of Jerusalem.

They had moved out at the advice of the British mandate authorities who feared that they might be hurt in the battle that was raging near the Musrara quarter.

"For two days before that we did not go out of the house," Sirhan recalled. "The Jews were bombing us all the time. Cannon and mortar shells fell everywhere. All the time little Sirhan was leaning against the wall, afraid."

"Later he often said to me: 'Father, do you remember when there was shelling and we were in the house and could not go out?'" The boy also kept remembering the toys he left behind in

their Musrara apartment, the father told us.

"Jewish families who had lived next to us ran away earlier when the Arabs were in control of Musrara," Sirhan added. The father said he kept up with his family in America through his second son, Saidallah, with whom he corresponds regularly.

He had not had any mail from young Sirhan for many years and did not write to him. He heard about him through the letters of Saidallah. Sirhan refused to answer questions about his family's reported association with the Jehovah Witnesses sect and said that this was only gossip of the people in the village. He refused to answer questions about his relationship with his wife and the divorce proceedings he had started against her. "These are confidential matters," he said with some irritation.

In reply to another question, he said that he might go to the United States. He had discussed this and other matters with U.S. consular officials who had visited him.

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